CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO. 30 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA X	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA X	15,825

"MALWA" "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" X "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia

"EGYPT" Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
2 Feb.	MADURA	8,600
9 Feb.	DUMALA	8,200
23 Feb.	HATIPARA *	8,182
9 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
23 Mar.	NEVASA	9,078
6 April	MANORA	7,888
20 ,,	MASHOBRA	8,283
4 May	MANELA	803
18 ,,		

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shangha

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbo-bourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
3 Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
6 Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
7 Feb.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.
8 Feb.	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa.
9 Feu.	BA DRA	K. & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

TelegRams No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
A'ps Maru	T. Inoue	5th Feb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA:,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
HakushikaMaru T.Isonaka 8151 13th Jan 5th Feb
Tamba Maru 1, Aeshima 5845 25th Jan 9th Feb
Bengal Maru N. Yokota 5398 4th Feb. 7th Feb
*Hekodate Maru C. Hideshima 10th Feb 11th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March
Tokushima Maru J. Shibutami 7968 2nd Mar 17th Mar
TsurugaMaru Y Masuzumi 6938 13th Mar 26Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F.	60,000,000 about	£5,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....F.	55,000,000 ,,	£4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F.	47,750,000 ,,	£4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden,
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..... Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	..... Rs.	85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	..... Rs.	85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc	..... Rs.	6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD, BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapar.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	.....	£ 268,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., O.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart,
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji and Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal and Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,16,851	15	8
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hissar	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	...	,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	...	,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOOND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	.....	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-2-2	...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
E. B. OLIPHANT,
Ex. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frenchtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per sent. par annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not lees han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pos Box No. 847.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000/-
GIRGAUM BRANCH
GIRGUAM BACK ROAD & SANDHURST ROAD

The Girgaum Branch of the Shiletri Bank will be opened on the 7th, day of February 1922 Persons opening saving accounts on the opening day, will get interest for the full month of February on the minimum balance for that month, Persons wishing to open Current Accounts on that date, if not already known to the Bank, should get themselves introduced to the Head Office before that date.

Saving Bank 5 per cent p. a.
Current Accounts 3 per cent p. a.

Investment mainly in or against Gilt-edge securities. Fos further particulars apply on after the seventh to:—
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE,
Local Director.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favorgable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 82. Phone 5206. Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds		Rs. 8,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

		Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	.....	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. R. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.
(Established 1906.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payments of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.
Telegrahic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquenium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and E.
291, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters

EST: 1909

Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workman. Orders executed promptly and carefully Please Phone up 4008 for our representative

SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.

20. CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PHONE NO. 4008.

Fresh Consignment

OF

Febricoid Best American Leather

Suitable for coach cushions
" " Furniture linings
" " Automobile Upholstering and Hood

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Standard Automobiles,

58, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:	*Branch;*	*Telephone:*
"DEMAND"	NASIK CITY	4491.

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

LARGE REDUCTONS IN PRICES.

Albert Slipper S. S. Rs. 3-10 | Million Shoe S. S. Rs. 4-10
Million Boot S. S. " 5-14 | Monsoon boot S. S. " 5-14

SUTOR & Co.,

Opposite Messrs. Phillips & Co. above Dutch (Netherland) Bank 1st floor.
No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
and
Bhindi Bazar, near Nawab's Masjid.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health. The Lawyer is essential for your person and property, The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life. Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and Above all a policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially

Our Special Benefits :—

For particulars of which, apply to :

Branch Manager,

THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. CO., LTD,

50-52. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

OMEGA

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel case from Rs. 41
0926 Silver " " 49
Square Shape " " 65
Gold 9 ct. Rs 122
" 14 ct. " 150
" 18 ct. " 180
Luminous Dials Rs 10 Extra
Obtainable Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS—

ABRECHT & Co.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—209, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd

---

Re INCOME-TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & Co.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at 54, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentleman who can command a decent Business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every.

FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

Wish your dear ones
A Happy New Year
with
OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A-I.
In one-dram Glass-stoppered Phial Rs. 2-8 per V. P. P.
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtala.
CALCUTTA.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions
Museum west, BOMBAY,
THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA WHERE HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced.

New Year Presents

OF

Indian Silk, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House.

BOMBAY

Phone 3242.

WHY
Suffer From Indigestion ?

H. BURGER'S

DIGESTIVE SALE

Remedies all digestive ills.
Cures Indisposition.
Strengthens the System.

As a gentle laxative is never injurious to the most delicate system

Sole Agents for India

B. H. GANDI,

435, Horney Road Fort, BOMBAY

Sree Charkha

During the last few months many new improvements in our Sree Charkha have been made and the present model contains the following special features.

1. A wire strut for adjusting the tension of the driving string most accurately.
2. Improved fine spindle with about 70 revolutions per turn of the handle enabling the yarn to be drawn out.
3. A new and very neat Folding Wire Phalka or Yarn Winder.

The former features of brass bearings removeable spindles etc. are also made more accurately.

Price complete Rs. 5.
Packing Re. 1.

Advance of Re. 1 must accompany every order.

FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER & CO.

NEAR WEST END CINEMA

GIRGAON, BOMBAY NO. 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As. 12.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS

(with prudence for purses.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

Modern Tailors & Cutters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Powder Ans. 14 a tin.

A. H. NASER & CO.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction so send in your holiday Snaps for Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., Straigbt to :—

S. MAHADEO & SON,

WELLING HOUSE

201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

REDUCED PRICES.

Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3	8	0	Dozen.
Carbon Papers Kolok	4	0	0	Box.
Browney Blue or Read Pencil	2	4	0	Dozen.
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2	0	0	Dozen.
Window covers. Large Window	14	0	0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foolscap	3	0	0	each.
Envelope openers	1	4	0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4	0	0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1	4	0	each.
Venus Drawing Pencils	3	0	0	Dozen.
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0	12	0	Line.
Die embossing (if contract)	3	0	0	per 1000
Manda or opeque covers	6	0	0	"

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue.

N. BURJOR & Co.,

STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

Head Office:—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4564.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain blam used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint sold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

GANDHI CALENDER 6 As.

TEL. WARSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

Why ! You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Suppliers of New A C & D C Electric Motors and Dynamos. Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. wiring and Installations undertaken. Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 2000 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

17 19 Elphinstone Circle. Fort.

Telegram—Thinenco. Telephone No. 3825. BOMBAY. Post Box No. 341.

Medicines Scientifically prepared under the principles of Col. SIR LEONARD ROGERS, C.I.E., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR

Leucoderma & Leprosy

Leucoderma or White skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific pills and oils only aggravate and in going to cure the disease create new complications. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant, non-mercurial, i.e., totally harmless drugs producing no reactions. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impurities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease, hereditary poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial poisoning — all cases are cured by our specifics both or internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set to last a month. Cure in 3 months. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair:—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects and ultimately cured — a wonderful thing for the Leucoderma in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public.

Leprosy—whether Tubercular, Nodular, Lepra Maculo Anasthetica or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy — all the known varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our Scientific remedies including internal medicines and external drags (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 15 per full set. Detailed information in literature sent free to all.

TO LAST 45 DAYS—CURE IN 6 MONTHS.

Dr. J. N. SEN, L.H.M.S. Sole Proprietor,

Specialists in Leprosy and skin diseases.

Behar Chemical Work, Mihijam, E.I.R.

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,

Empire Building. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT"

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks, Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps, Illumination Strips.

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

Do you want to have

Trunks, suitcase, assorted bags and Haldalls

WITH YOU IN YOUR TRAVEL !

THEN DON'T WASTE TIME :

Write direct just now to the MAKERS

D. Khambhatta & Co.,

WHO WILL FURNISH YOU ALL SORTS OF

Travelling Requisities

GANESHMAHAL, KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY 2.

Telegrams: "Kitbags" *Telephone:* 5462.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
The pauranic film portraying the history of medivial India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigue of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A Pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances.
Marvellous Photography.
SHOWS AT:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.
Complimentary passes not avaible in 10-30 Show.

5-66

SPECIFICATION
13''' Size; well finished gilt movement; 15 Ruby Jewels; patent lever escapement; real compensation balance, tempered steel hair spring; strong keyless action cannelled dial; bold numerals with seconds.
A Gentleman's Wrist Watch Par Excellence
"SWASTIKA"
KEYLESS LEVER
All that a watch is expected to do, it does! But, the cases being made specially strong and substantial, it obviously renders a more lengthy and satisfactory service.
9 ct. Gold, Metal Inner Dome Rs. 95/-
14 ct. " " " " Rs. 120/-
18 ct. " Gold " " Rs. 160/-
WEST END WATCH Co.,
Catalogue free on request.
BOMBAY: 373, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA: 14, Dalhousie Sq.

Should You Require
The Best the Latest, the most Up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and Eye Glasses in various Styles and Patterns, it will benefit you to consult
BALIWALA & HOMI
The Leading Opticians of Bombay
HORNBY ROAD, Opp. Whiteaways, AND 219, KALBADEVI ROAD.
Sun Glasses or All Discription

Powerful Prism Binacular by Zeiss
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

WIRE ROPES
of all sorts
Ask for Quotations.
As supplied to: Government, Railways, Ships, Work Shops, Contractors.
Manufactured by
BRUNTONS, Scotland,
Sole Agents Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons,
Shale Bldgs. Phone 184 BANK STREET. Fort, BOMBAY. Telegrams "Rotator,"

IGNORING ISSUES

CARDINAL FACTS ABOUT INDIA

SOLIDLY STANDING FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM.

Mr. Bernard Houghton, I.C.S. (Retd.), writing to the "Indian Review", says:—

Lord Meston has played so worthy a part in the inception of the Montagu Reforms that any utterance from him on the present situation in India should claim and receive careful attention. As a witness on behalf of the Government of India before the Joint Committee, he did not pretend that things are what they are not, but frankly admitted that political conditions had completely changed in the last few years. Reactionaries like Lord Sydenham or Sir M. O'Dwyer have never been his allies, nor does he fail to rebuke them now. He stands in fact for the more liberal section of the Indian Civil Service. His speeches in the House of Lords have been marked, if not with vision, at least with statesmanship.

Yet his discussion in the "Contemporary Review" of the crisis in India—that matters are critical he clearly sees—is marred by more than one error of fact and by a grave one of principle. Is it correct, for instance, to say that Britain acquired her Empire through some dispensation of Providence?

If Providence has given us our Empire, it must be admitted that Providence has been on the side of the bigger or at least the better armed battalions.

Nor is it true that we have held up our own freedom to India as a model. Quite the contrary in fact. Can Lord Meston quote a single speech of any Viceroy, Governor or Lieut.-Governor in which any such doctrine appears? Have they not rather inculcated docility and insisted in all things on obedience? So far from our colleges and schools having promulgated ideas of liberty, Indians have denounced the education given because it makes cowards of them. The present effective boycott of Government schools in Burma is chiefly due to the belief that they create a slave mentality.

Not through the Government but in its despite have ideas of freedom and progress penetrated India. If men learn English they will read English literature; if they come to England they live amongst a people who are free. You cannot in this era of newspapers—and of cheap books—bar out the spread of ideas; in thought, in knowledge, the world is swiftly becoming one. India, like China, has received the words of Western freedom, from Hampden to President Wilson; India, like China, will never return to Oriental passivity. She is definitely moving forward. It is a problem no longer of statics, but of dynamics with which statesmen are faced.

Nothing can be further from the truth than to allege that the "Extremists" are reactionary or "autochthonous." By "Extremists" Lord Meston means the Nationalists, the great majority of Indians, who reject diarchy. What are the facts? At the Amritsar Congress in December, 1919, Mahatma Gandhi decided to give diarchy a trial and the Congress voted in favour of his opinion. It was only after the failure to right the Punjab wrongs coupled with the breach of faith to Turkey, had convinced him and others that it was hopeless to seek for redress or justice from Britain, that they hoisted the flag of Non-Cooperation.

The working of diarchy has but confirmed this resolution, for diarchy in practice has proved to be but bureaucracy painted white. The officials rule exactly as they ruled before. To point to the troubles of the past year, then, as a proof that diarchy will not work, is besides the point. Rather they are a proof that bureaucracy will not work.

It will not do to label your opponents "Extremists" and to discuss whether you can crush them by military force or whether the Fabian policy would be better. You have got to understand what they say, what motives actuates them, to what end they aspire. When Lord Meston calls the Nationalist Hindus reactionaries and states that they probably do not know what they intend to substitute for diarchy, he makes it clear that he has not troubled to study his adversary's case. Their aim is not to revert to primitive culture, but to build on that culture a new India. That is something quite different from the bastard European civilisation which many would thrust on them. If they aim at a simpler life and other social ideals to those of modern Europe, who shall blame them! It is but natural they should look askance at a civilisation steeped in materialism, which has produced the catastrophe of one great war, and is now preparing for a second. It is but natural that they should seek to develop their own culture in their own way.

The programme of the Nationalists has been fully set forth in the Nagpur Congress and elsewhere. It calls for full autonomy, diarchy in the Government of India, drastic changes in the Excise and Opium Policy, free and compulsory education, a large reduction in the Army charges and other reforms. Here is a programme enough and to spare, a programme which will keep a self-governing nation intensely busy for years to come, and which will, Nationalists hope, transform the whole face of India. It is democratic; it is far-reaching; and it involves a radical change of policy. For a Government based on the sword, it would substitute a Government based on freedom and on mutual trust. Temperance, education and democracy, these are its guiding stars.

But the cardinal issue which Lord Meston has ignored in this, that the Indian Nationalists contend that the whole system of foreign rule in India stunts their national life, saps their manhood and destroys their self-respect. Through all the utterances of their leaders from Gokhale to Mahatma Gandhi, this idea runs like a golden thread, uniting them in the common ideals of freedom, and in the resolution to sacrifice everything in order to obtain freedom. As Lajput Rai puts it: "We are not happy under British rule, because we are not bricks or stones, because we have feelings, ambitions, national pride, because we are human. We are not happy because the rule is alien, forced on us, is British and not ours."

It will not do to pass by this contention, which is the central idea of the whole non-co-operative movement. To do so is an *ignoratio elenchi* of the worst sort. You have got to understand your opponent's views, and to meet, if you can, his argument. Does foreign rule degrade? Is it incompatible with the best life both of people and of the individual? This it is which is the root of the Indian question, as it is the root of the Irish question, and of the Egyptian question. Wherever a civilised people finds itself in bondage to another, it is bound to come up, and until settled, be the fertile parent of hatred and dissension.

If it is said that the bureaucracy will train the Indian for freedom, the Indian retorts that hitherto it has trained not for freedom, but for docility, and that to the present moment it has given no evidence of a real change of mind. He has no faith whatever in the officials as teachers of democracy. He points to such facts as an army absorbing over 40 per cent. of the nation's expenditure, to a population only 2.88 of which are at school as compared with 19.87 in the United States and 18.02 in Japan, to the scanty hospitals, and to the results of the Government Opium and Excise policy, and he asks, "Are these the men I should choose as guides to the ned India of totally opposed ideals."

Nothing gives rise to more legitimate fear of the outcome than this ignoring of the issues in England. What avails it to talk of expediency when the question for India is one of principle? It was this blindness which, as Grattan pointed out, lost the American Colonies. England though it expedient to repeal the Stamp Act, but she withheld the right, that is the whole principle for which Americans contended, to tax them without their consent. And there are other ominous parallels. We have the same assurances from officials and loyalists that the bulk of the people are not really in earnest, and that the affair is only one of agitation and a small following. We have the same vague phrases,—"responsibility to Parliament" now, "omnipotence of Parliament" then. We have again a national movement, which starting with no idea of separation from Britain, is coming more and more to view such a separation not only as feasible but as desirable. In 1778, *when it was too late*, Britain sent a commission to yield to the United States the legislative power she had claimed over them. If in this respect also history is not to repeat itself, it will only be because, whilst, yet there is time, the British people may take the trouble to understand the real motives and aims of the people of India. They will have to discard the Pleasure-Principle of thought and to adopt the Reality—Principle. They may wish that the people of India should be submissive, loyal to their rule, children in the hands of their officials, but the facts are quite otherwise. In spite of the version of events given by the Press and the news agencies, the India of to-day is solid for political freedom. And unless Britain looks this cardinal fact squarely in the face, and guides her course accordingly, she may have an awakening as sudden and as disastrous as that which she experienced a century and a half ago. We have tried force. We have tried a half-way house. Both have failed. There is still open a third and more generous policy.

The Wonderful Astrologer
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to ready the "Ill, Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizag District.

This Means YOU!
TRY us for GENERAL MOTOR ACCESSORIES
Rs 7 LAKHS
OF DEPENDABLE GOODS UNDER ONE ROOF.
Try us for your Next Order
THE
Advance Motor Co.,
AUTO SPECIALISTS.
CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY.
Teleg: "Automotive"
Telep. No. 5121.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND BOMBAY.
(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.)
Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy BARONET, M.L.A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.
Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund Bombay.
APPEAL FOR FUNDS.
To relieve the sufferings and acute distress of thousands of families rendered destitude and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion
25,000 refugees men, women, and children
at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of the camps
DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.
Rupee ten Lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.
Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs.
Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate HELP
Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen In MALABAR.
Every pie you pay goes to appease the hunger and thirst of thousands of miserable people-poor and well-to-do-all alike to-day
Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 25, 10, 5, 1, and As. 4 and sell them to your friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday.
Servants of Indian Society's Home. Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 15th *December* 1921
G. K. DEVADHAR, *Vice President*, Malabar Central Relief Committee Calicut and Hon. Joint Secretary (for General Organisation,) Malabar Relief Fund. Bomday

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Of 24 years fame all over the world.
THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.
Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.
A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this tearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.
The name of the gentleman is—
J. P. RAY.
NOTE J. P. RAY is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.
Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 8, Benares City.

To
Book Lovers
A RARE OPPORTUNITY
Large selection of all the latest
Novels Religious and Medical Books, &c., &c.,
OFFERED AT A MUCH REDUCED RATE.
(25% Discount)
PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER FROM MALARIA?
There is now no reason why any person should suffer or die from MALARIA INFLUENZA or any type of FEVERS
Hundreds of people willingly testify that
ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC
is SAFE and CERTAIN CURE.
They remove all trace of MALARIA from system.
It is natural specific, perfectly harmless to old or child and acts like Magic.
M. T. Madon & Co.,
Crawford Market BOMBAY.

BYLA'S EMULSION OF C. L. O. AND LECITHIN.
FRENCH REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION
An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as :—PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS, COUGHS COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, Etc. and all kinds of Wasting Diseases.
DR. ADAM'S BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC PILLS
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR NEURASTHENIA
(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anæmia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Prematture Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.
Rs. 3/- per box
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: M. T. MADON & Co.
Corner Shop Crawford Market 24, 26, Abdoo Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

REGINA
FRENCH HAIR OIL
Known for many years as a preserver and beautifier of the human hair. It prevents hair falling off strengthens weak hair lessens scurf or ddanruff. It is especially recommended for children as it is forms the haired ladies and children.
Use it to-day and you will find it preserves, nourishes and enriches it more effectually than anything else.
M. T. MADON & Co.,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

Ice Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The sale of the properties at Thana is advertised to take place on Sunday, the 5th February is POSTPONED till further notice

AUCTION SALE OF 3 NEW CROSSLEY INDUSTRIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

By order of Messrs. Africa Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. A. Bettie Shah (Orient) of Deesa Dun, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Dadar in the Compound of Rodrigue Mills 3 new Crossley Industrial Crude oil engines, size 6H.—9120—9122. H.P. 25—30 and 40 respectively.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The above will be on view four days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BRUSHES, ARM BANDS, GARTERS, PADLOCKS, RAZOR STROPS, COTTON SUSPENDERS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th February, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

6 cases spring plated Laste.
1 case embossing machine.
1 case Razors.
50 cases Beer.
1 case Magnisium carbonet about 112 lbs.
4 kegs Dyes.
4 cases Padlocks.

On account and risk of Shaik Mohamed Saffi Karimudin of Cutlery Bazar and Old Hazi Street:—

1 case Rubber Toilet Brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and Garters.
4 cases Shears.
2 cases Eagle Padlocks.
2 cases Razor Strops.

On account and risk of S. Abdool Karim Mohamed Omer:—

1 Cotton Suspender.

AUCTION SALE AT PAREL (LAL BUNGALOW.)

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel "Lal Bungalow," Parel, next to Jacob Sassoon Mills, and opposite Morarji Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Lazerus of Calcutta, by Maple, by Roberts and Burmese made such lining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich glass and crockery, fancy curtains, corner cabinets, Indian open carved furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, 1 Piano by Shiedmayer, silver cabinets, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, tanpoys, marble top tables, camera, binoculars, opera glasses, ice boxes, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, large iron stove, etc., etc. The property of Lieut C. W. Clark and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, one iron safe on stand, etc AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition.
1 grey Arab horse, 13¾.
1 Studebaker Car 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder. 5 seater in excellent running order
On account of the concerned.
1 Hurlburt Lorry chases (damaged).

By order of Indaji Dhanaji and Co. and on account and risk of Madhurao Bapuji Kotharey of Thakordwar.

Overland Motor Car 4 Cylinder 15-20 H. P. No. 5329.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., receive in suit No. 4880 of 1921 Hiralal Vithaldas Vs. Baldeodas Harivalabhdas trading as Hargowandas Gopallal and Co.

1 Shigram, horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Ag. Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Haji Bunder at G. I. P. Railway Wharf Depot one large lots of scraps as under.

Scrap W. I. consisting of timbers, fish plates, angles bolts plates, rivets, punchings, engine wheels, Bridge work, etc., etc. Cast iron scrap consists of fine bars baffle plates, anvil blocks, axle boxes, broken machinery tank plates, segments, water pipes, etc., etc Steel scraps consists of spring plates, spiral springs, ferrules, cuttings, axles, cranks, crossings etc., etc. Rail scrap consists of both iron and steel of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

[illegible] Street, Fort, Phone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals Messrs. Bouil, Lagnau & Co., Liquidators. The Marine Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th February, 1922 at 4 p.m., (S.S.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ltd., Barrow, in Furness, tonnage 2826 Neet length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22' 3.

The steamer is in good trim and sea worthy and has accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lic.

AUCTION SALE OF 90 BALES ARVI (BERAR) COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. will sell by public auction at the open ground opposite the G. I. P. Ry. Siding at Colaba and on account of the Insurance office concerned.

79 Bales Arvi (Berar) cotton damaged by fire and water.

11 Bales (loose) Arvi (Berar) cotton damaged by fire and water.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3321.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

Auction Sale of decent household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Wimbridge's Sideboard, English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Solid Brass Palmstands, Alderman's English Ice Refrigerator, Chesterfield's Very Rich Plateware Glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th February, 1922, at Star Chambers, Hotibai Street, Behind Byculla Club, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of Sliding Dining Table Wimbridge's Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Roberts' Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Carved Cashmere Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Solid Brass Palmstands, English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Teakwood, Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble top wash Tables and Toilet set, and Revolving Chairs, Alderman's English Ice Refrigerator, glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. A. T. Torpy, of Government Medical Stores.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

Auction Sale of decent household furniture by well-known makers; Sliding Dinning Table, Sideboard, Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Cesterfield's VeryRich Plateware Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Carpets, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Gramophone and Gramophon stand Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, Indian Caned Blackwood furniture Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Teakwood, Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble top Wash Tables and Toilet set, and Revolving Chairs, Roll top table glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

The property in use of I. B. Garibaldi, Esq., of Bombay Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th February, 1922.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND NEW HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE DEPOSITS, BICYCLES, ELECTRIC LAMP, ETC., ETC.

A grand opportunity to Jewellers, Banks and the private Buyers to purchase the Fireproof safes.

4 Fireproofs Safes.
One safe 36".
One safe 30".
Two—26".

Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell the undermentioned articles, by the public Auction at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 (S.T.) Furniture High Class Tapestry and leather lined Drawing room suits, Drawing room Cabinets, Single and Double door Almyrahs, Copying Press Arm and Armless Chairs, Rocking and Revolving Chairs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Sofas, Chesterfield, Chairs Cabinet Gramophones and many other old and new furniture, harmonium, etc., etc.

Electric lamps A. C. and D. C. Fans, Hall lamp Table lamps, carosine lamps, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING REAL JEWELLERY.

A property of one Private Firm:—Pearl Necklaces and Bangles, Necklace, Bracelet and Fine Patrun Rings, Ear-rings, etc., etc., set in fine white ornament Diamonds, Deep colour Emeralds, Ruby's etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale and delivery should be taken within two days.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th February 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 441.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of February 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furniture, such as drawing rood sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

Type Writers, Sewing Machine and Sundries.

One gentleman's saddles. Volumes of Shakespeare, Scotts, and Dicken's Works, China vazes, etc.

By order of the office concerned.
Crockery, glassware, lamps, etc.

By order of the Insurance Co., concerned 27 pieces colour crockets.

By order of Sha Harkisandas Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Moolji Jadavji.

1 bale, 300 lbs., 109 pieces colour soosi.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1922.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Price No. 100 (foldings) Stove complete for Rs. 18 only Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE
STOVE SPECIALIST,
Opp. Tramway, Girgaum.

The "Swarajya"
THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS
AND
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Circulated in the whole of Southern India including, the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Advt. Rates Apply to:—
THE ALL INDIA ADVERTISING AGENCY
217, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS,
OR
To their Representative now in Bombay C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR" CINEMA
present
To-Night and This Week.
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
based on the Spiritual Theory of SIR OLIVER LODGE and highly spoken of by such distinguished personages as
H. M. KING GEORGE, KING ALBERT, PRESIDENT WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS
Depicting vivid demonstrations of PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE HYPNOTISM and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF SPIRITUALISM and MYSTICISM.
No Serial picture ever Filmed Compares in Mystery, Thrill, Action, Suspense Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensations as seen in this Scientific subject
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
This Week—Further 2 Episodes 5 and 6
Episode 5—THE SKELETONS
" 6—THE LEAP from the CLOUDS
together with
An Extra Special Entertainment, by
Prof. BRAYER and Madam LABEMOE
with their splendidly pleasing programme of ITALIAN CONCERT, JAZZ BAND, DANCE, GRAND MUSICAL COMMIQUE, THE WONDER MAN, Etc., Etc.
A Special Double Feature Programme
AT THE
Bombay's Newest, Princely Picture Palace
THE "STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD.
With Special arrangement for Ladies and Families separately in Reserved Class, Boxes, Balcony and Sofa Seats.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee Show at 3-30.
N. B.—There will be no Musical Variety Entertainments in our daily shows of 5-15, and on Saturdays and Sundays in 3-30 and 8-45 shows.
No Increase in Prices.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and this week another Indian Super-Production.

BHAKTA-SHIROMANI
RAJARSHI AMBARISHA

Adapted from Shrimat Bhagwat and Adbhuta Ramayan. The latest Production of the Hindustan Film Company.

"RAJARSHI AMBARISHA"

Ambarisha was a spiritual king. He had a daughter named Shreemati. Narad and Parvat, two Sages, fall in love with her, and the story is an interesting and hilarious narrative of the funny adventures of the two suitors to steal a march over each other and try to win the girl.

"Rajarshi Ambarish"

The Programme includes an Indian Comic Film.

Timings: To-night: 3; 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To night and This Week a superb Vitagraph Photo drama

"The Sea Rider"
"The Sea Rider"
"The Sea Rider"

(5 Reels—6000 feet)
Featuring the popular Star

Harry T. Morey
Harry T. Morey
Harry T. Morey

One of the most realistic pieces of motion picture photography to be included in a feature is found in "The Sea Rider." The big spetacular fire scenes in the cabin of a vessel required several exposures in order to show the characters clearly through the dense smoke and flames. Harry T. Morey and Louiszita Valentine fought their way through the conflagration. The explosion which destroys the boat is another thrilling scene. See

Harry T. Morey
IN
"The Sea Rider"

A tale of the sea and the lives of fishermen, filled with romance, adventure and thrilling spectacular scenes. A picture that is different from the average feature.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

LAST WEEK

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION: GILDER TANK
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station
Special Programme
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m. (S. T)

New European Actors and Lady Actress Just arrived from the Continent.

See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts

THE
Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genuine thrills and suspense that is nerve racking. The serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
Fourth Instalment Episodes 10, 11, 12,
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30,
Popular Prices.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
OF
WESTERN INDIA
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FEBRUARY 1922.

Gentlemen's Single
Gentlemen's Doubles
and
Ladies & Gentlemen's Doubles

The above Tournament will commence on Monday 20th February. Entries close 16th February 1922.

Full particulars can be obtained from the under ign d.

H. G. SALE,
Honorary Secretary,
FOR LAWN TENNIS,
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior Cinema.
TO-DAY AT 3-30 p. m. & TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p. m.
"A ROYAL ACROBAT"
Featuring
BUFFALO
Italy's Strong Man.
6 Feels of Sensation and Romance.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-MORROW AT 5-30 & 9-30
A NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents (Direct from London)
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
in a
MUSICAL, REVUSICAL AND MYSTICAL MELANGE
including the following artistes
PAULINE DAY, ANTHONY SOUTH FIONA LEIGH, CYRIL DOUGHTY, CHARLES RESTI AND EVA GEORGE.

Direct from Maskeline's Theatre of Mystery London.

OKITO
IN GRUESOME AND SPECTACULAR CHINESE ILLUSIONS.

Presenting one of the most artistic and delightful set of Oriental Mystery ever seen in India.

THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!
THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!!
By arrangement with the Inventor, P. T. SEBIT of London,
ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT A MURDER EVERY NIGHT BY
presenting for the First Time in the East
THE AMAZING SENSATION NOW THRILLING CONTINENTS!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN"
This Extraordinary Deed is performed every night before a Committee and has baffled audiences in every part of the world where shown.
A Lady is thoroughly nailed down in a case Just large enough to hold her. This is sawn through the centre and yet no Gruesome deed is committed. How is it done?
SEE TO NIGHT
THE WORLD'S LATEST AND GREATEST THRILL!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN."
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT THEATRE. after 7 p. m.
TEL. 288.
Reduced Price Matinee
To morrow at 5-30.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Four Reels of our "BIG FIVE" Productions
One of the Strongest and Most Virile Stories of the North-West ever screened.
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD'S
"ISOBEL"
"ISOBEL"
"ISOBEL"
or
THE TRAILS END
An Edwin Carewe Production
featuring
JANE NOVAK & HOUSE PETERS.
Some of the Most Beautiful Backgrounds and Settings ever Conceived are shown in this Great Curwood Masterpiece
A GREAT STORY
The Picture is Saturated With Big Scenes
Suspense Heart, Interest & Action.
Universally acknowledged as the
GREATEST OF ALL PRODUCTIONS.

PATHE GAZETTE No. 835/36.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AND TOMORROW AT
3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
Their Latest Tremendous Offering
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORAINE
We have no hesitation in acclaiming this the Greatest Tarzan picture yet presented.
This Week Episodes Nos. 6, 7 and 8.
No. 6 "THE IVORY TOMB"
No. 7 "THE JUNGLE TRAP"
No. 8 "THE TORNADO"

AMUSEMENTS

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
For the Residents of BYCULLA, PAREL, DADAR and VICINITY,
Messrs. K. A. Shetna and Co, present
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
The Well-known American Tight-wire
THE EDDY DUO
SEE
The Wonderful "Flip Flap" Jumps, somersaults etc. On wire by Mr. Eddy, and DANCES, RAPID RUNNING, SKIPPING Etc. On wire by Mrs. EDDY
Really Wonderful and Amazing Feats on Tight wire
ALSO
A beautiful Italian Drama
THE HUMAN BEAST
featuring, the celebrated Man—Monkey "The Consul"
AT THE
VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA
NOTE:—
Mr. and Mrs. EDDY DUO have performed their amazing feats on wire with tremendous succes at the Local "STAR" Cinema Theatre, and Messrs. K. A. SHETNA & Co, have managed to secure their services at their VENUS Cinema, specially for the Residents of BYCULLA, PAREL, DADAR, and Vicinity FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Don't Miss this rare treat. Especially on this side of the city.
Four shows daily—commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30,
Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee shows at 3-30.
Special Note—Mr. and Mrs. EDDY DUO will perform their feats in the following shows only 7, 8-45, and 10-30 daily as well as on Saturday and Sunday.
POPULAR PRICES,

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Co.
Founded by the Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,
under Public Patronage
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Saturday 4th February at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 5th February at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Shaha Shivaji
Tuesday 7th February 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sanyasacha Sansar
PROPRIETOR.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Telg. "Lodge." Tel. No. 2718
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING.
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents,
309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta, D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R2740

WANTED.—APPLICANTS seeking employments to apply for terms to KAPOOR AND CO., Employments Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R2772

WANTED—ASSISTANT for the Stationery Department; only those with previous experience need apply. THE BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY STORES.
A R2756A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An all round experienced middle-aged ASSISTANT for office work on a salary of Rs. 150 p.m. Apply sharp to Box No. 7706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2753

WANTED—GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES to work in a Life Insurance Office as out door men. Apply stating age and salary expected to Box No. 7692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12012

WANTED—An experienced Account Clerk with knowledge of Book-keeping, good handwriting essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2745

WANTED—A CLEVER BOOK-KEEPER for couple of hours, as well as a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for shop's business. Apply to Box No. 7710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2765

REQUIRED—AN experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of getting out general arrangements and Details of Steam and Structural Plants. Apply Box No. 7702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2734

WANTED—AGENTS, both gentlemen and ladies, to push sale of fine Virgina cigarettes, just landed and other fancy goods on handsome commission or allowance or both. Those who are in the line and have standing experience need apply to Post Box 6779, Calcutta.
A R2775

WANTED—An experienced MAN to take charge of Die stamping, engraving copper plate and letter press department. One used to putting orders in hand and seeing the work through. Excellent salary to the right man. Apply Box No. 7767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2756

ABLEST and most Efficient Training in Shorthand, and Typewriting under Expert European Lecturer. Accommodation Limited. Preparation for Accountancy, Banking, Correspondence, Secretaryship, French, and General English. Apply sharp PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R2752

WANTED for immediate employment an ASSISTANT ENGINEER with practical experience of Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge Construction. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or send copies of testimonials giving previous experience to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Delhi (New Capital), Railway Works Scheme, P. O. Raisina, Delhi.
A C12047

WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

WANTED.—An Expert SHORTHAND REPORTER on the permanent pensionable staff of the Bombay Legislative Council for reporting the Council proceedings on a salary of Rs. 200-25-450 per mensem. Apply stating speed in shorthand and typewriting to :—D. R. NORMAN, I.C.S., Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. A shorthand speed of not less than 160 words per minute is essential, and selected candidates will be required to undergo a test before appointment.
A C12027

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Hindu 37 years of age of a respectful family, having long standing experience in the business like organisation, Government's official and Courts' routine; willing for and capable of hard and outdoor duties; well versed in the inspection of works, land, culture accounts, Marathi, Gujrathi, Hindi and English languages with good hand and excellent testimonials is now willing to take up immediately private service preferably in the management of estate or as Private Secretary. For interview and other particulars please refer to Box No. 7709, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2764

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—At Sankli Street Plot No. 23 New building, open air rooms. With electric light, moderate rent. Apply there.
C R2674

TO BE LET.—For Hindus near G. I. P. Matunga Station, Inquire BHAWANJI SHAMJI there.
C R2720

TO LET—Portion of 2nd floor for office purpose in House No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, off Hamum Street). Apply to SWARAJYA SABHA, same floor, Bombay.
C C12071

TO BE LET.—SPACIOUS GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES at Mazagaon. Apply Mrs. JEEJEEBHOY, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Bombay.
C 2770

TO BE LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS for residence over the Works of Italian Motor Car Co., Ltd., at Arthur Road, Jacob Circle. Apply within.
C R2723

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET at Sussex Road, Byculla, shops and Blocks Rents reduced, Blocks at Rs. 125. 135 145 155. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R2755

GROUND FLOOR, about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facing at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Bhikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 8637.
C R2696

OOTACAMOND—TO LET—Rossmoyne. Large commodious fully furnished BUNGALOW with Cottage, suitable for Princess or large families, drawing dining, sitting, Office and pantry rooms, 4 bed rooms, 3 dressing rooms, 5 bath rooms, Kitchen, Stables. Immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, High Court, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 12007

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

SANDHURST ROAD—Available immediately, nice airy FLAT (4 rooms). Entirely independent. Apply personally JARIWALLA BUILDING, opposite Parekh Hospital.
C R2739

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 4,000 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, at the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 9.
G R2551

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electrict lift, lights etc. Terms moderate Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two big CHAWLS, consisting of 112 rooms with shops, at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, for Rs. 1 lakh or near offer. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, 15, Ravelin Street, Fort, 'Phone 5230.
G R2718

AVAILABLE a splendid PLOT on hill side near Tardeo, about 1500 sq. yds. by sail or permanent lease. Apply to the Box No. 7712, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2767

WANTED—A BUYER for a House, situate at Duncan Road. Fair offer required. Apply Box No. 7711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2766

FOR SALE or LEASE—A big BUNGALOW with large compound at Mahim opposite the Sea. Immediate possession. Apply Box No. 7708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2757

FOR SALE at Marine Lines, near Sea, an up-to-date newly built Building, consisting of two Floors and Ground Flour, as Motor Garage, to hold twelve Motor Cars, fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply to Messrs. JOSHI & SAMSON, Architects, Hornby Road.
G R2713

FOR SALE—One storeyed BUNGALOW seven bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached and spacious drawing and dinning rooms, furnished, with 60 acres thickly wooded grounds fine locality. No brokers need apply. Apply C. S. RENGASWAMI, 113, Hawey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay Covers to bear superscription Ooty House.
G R2085

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One fine BAY ARAB HORSE. Age seven years. Owner purchasing motor. For particulars apply to Box No. 7687 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J R2691

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

A Four-seater touring FORD CAR in Complete working order. Apply Dr. K. N. SAHIAR, Charni Road Pharmacy, Charni, Road Junction.
JA R2751

FOR SALE.—HUPMOBILE MOTOR, seven seaters, quite new, being very seldom used within last six months, completely fitted, for cylinder; Price Rs. 7,000 or near offer; Apply MANEKLAL, c/o Bhogilal Jivachand, Trambakanta, Bombay.
JA R2759

FOR SALE—A Clement Talbot MOTOR CAR in perfect running order, nearly new, selling as owner leving Bombay. Apply Box No. 7695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R2715

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution); Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.

WANTED—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R1445

LONDON, WEST END DIPLOMAS in TAILOR'S CUTTING can be obtained through Prof. Rao, who is an examiner and will coach you up, if defficient to the standard qualification. RAO'S COLLEGE OF TAILORING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
M R2728

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES—Meet every morning. Through coaching to High Court Pleader and LL. B. students by S. C. JOSHI, M.A., LL.B., and M. N. Talpade, A., LL. B. 8, Mohan Building, Girgaum.
M R2262

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (7th Edn. revised and improved) is an INDIAN MIRROR says. "Excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 10, Mati Lal Sen Lane, Narkeldanga, (B.) CALCUTTA.
L

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—New Lancashire BOILERS 24 by 6 by 150, 30 by 7 by 160, etc. M. H. DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort.
K R2727

WANTED—Delivery by March 1922, 3, 5 or 7 BOWL CALENDER and BALING PRESS, New or Second-hand, write particulars price to Box No. 7696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2719

FOR SALE—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS in Burma.—The Cotton Ginning and Baling and Oil-Expressing Mills, situate at Myingyan and Allanmyo, Upper Burma. All as previously owned and worked by Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) The Myingyan Ginnery, contains 90 gins and the Allanmyo Ginnery 36 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with Hydraulic Baling Presses Oil-Expressing Mills, Refineries, Tin-making Plants, Engines, Boilers, Godowns, etc Offers will be considered for one or two of the properties. For further particulars apply to:—STEEL BROTHERS AND COY., LTD., (Cotton Department) Post Box 132, Rangoon.
K C12057

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Diamond Mills' SHARES 19 preference, 20 ordinary. What offer. Box No. 7698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2726

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 for General Import Business. Apply Box No. 7701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2732

WANTED—A PARTNER with an investment of Rs. 25,000 only. His share of profit sure to bring him Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 a year. Best security. References essential. Apply to Box No. 7704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C12051

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A running QUARRY at Kharodi (Malad). Excellent building stone Please apply to KORA AND BHATI, Bruce Lane, Fort.
T R2709

FOR SALE.—"HAND" BRAND and INDIAN CEMENT always in stock. A. N. DHONDY; Grant Road, Balaram Street, Almred Building.
T R2742

TYPEWRITERS in good working condition Olivers Rs. 100, Empire Rs. 60 Remingtons 7 and 8 Rs. 75 each. TYPEWRITER SUPPLY AGENCY, first Carpenter Street, Girgaon Bombay.
T R2748

FOR SALE.—Indian INDIGO. Offers invited from consumers only. Write VISSANJEE, C/o K. Worah and Company, Hamam Street, Bombay.
T. R2763

"WAETOLIN" (Registered)—A wonderful discovery—An entirely new and unique medicinal OIL which completely eradicates Rheumatism, Gout, Boils, Lumbago, Abcesses, Inflamation, Eczema, Ringworm Ulcers, Sores, Itches, Colds, Chills, Headache and Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, etc. Obtainable at "WAETOLIN" Depot. 42, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. (Price Re. 1 per bottle.)
T R2663

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable New with Case	175
Corona folding Now with case	195
Remington No. 10, visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new	225
Royal Visible	125
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief	110

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Portable ...	230
Remington 7, Rs. 100, 2 Colours, 25 ...	140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ...	125
Oliver 3 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1 Leather Case 140, 2 Fine	150
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine ...	190
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine ...	180
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	200
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	225
Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy ...	250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt ...	200
Lemington 10, Visible, 180, 225 Brief ...	225
Lemington 11, Brief, 225 325, Policy	290
Lemington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Horaby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Kesarji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibasar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
18688

PUBLIC NOTICES

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A FIRM of Managing Agents of a limited concern in Gujrat producing Khadi and other Swadeshi cloth is prepared to assign its permanent rights, titles and interests as Managing Agents for a reasonable sum to any recognized firm or individual. The Factory is in working order and it has its own buildings at a stone's throw from a railway station which is only 15 miles from Ahmedabad. In the hands of experts the Factory (which has an uncalled-for capital of a lakh and a half) can easily bring to the Agents an annual income of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Full details will be given to bona-fide inquiries. Please correspond with Box No. 7705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C12052

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On account and Risk of the Consignees, 2 New—4 cylinder OLDS MOBILE trucks with bodies, magnetos, self-starters etc. complete with tools, both to be sold together for Rs. 12,600 nett. No offers. Apply:—Sole Agents HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C12037

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—One North Light SHED, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road off Jacob Circle. All Steel Structure.

One SHED size 44' by 120' height 23' with a two ton lifting Crane convering the whole length of the Shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to two tons. The Shed has also an open space 44' by 55' on the back and 8' by 175' on the side. Please apply.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
320, Mint Road, Fort or
310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C12025

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF UPPER CLASS PASSENGERS ON THE DHOND-BARAMATI RAILWAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from the 10th Instant booking of upper class passengers to and from stations on the Dhond-Baramati Railway will be resumed.

I. W. STOCKES.
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
C12050

NOTICE.

ALL petitions, letters and other communications relating to matters in the Bombay Suburban District should bear a clear postal address to facilitate correspondence. Absentee owners of land should leave their addresses with the village patil, the talati or with the responsible local manager of their property. Inability to trace the owners cannot but result in occasional ex parte orders.

G. E. L. CARTER,
Collector, Bombay Suburban District.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 1st February, 1922.
C12042

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE prices of German Reparation dyes on sale by the Government of India have recently been greatly reduced.

For lists of dyes and conditions of sale apply to

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
New Custom House,
BOMBAY.
C11879

STOLEN.

THREE DOCUMENTS of Title relating to property, situate at Verai Falia, Mangrol, in the name of Sesh Karan Kanji; and one Document relating to land in Shiroli in Alibag District in the joint names of Karsondas Hirji and Mangalia Has Patel, are stolen. Public are cautioned against dealing with them in any way.

KARSONJI HIRJI.
C12069

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.

Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.

Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TURTON.
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.
C11967

THE HINDUSTAN MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED, AJMER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the buildings of Messrs. Abdulla and Sons, Tailors and Furniture Makers, Kaiserguni, Ajmer, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1921.
2. To accept the resignation of the Managing Agent and to appoint new Managing Agents.
3. To elect Auditor and fix remuneration.
4. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors who retire under Clause 87 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the order of the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
H. D. PANT,
Acting Managing Agent,
The Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Ajmer.
Ajmer, dated the 29th January, 1922.
C12036

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., have removed to 80, Homji Street, (Elphinstone Circle) where future correspondence may be addressed.
C2768

THE CATHOLIC CO-PARTNERSHIP HOUSING SOCIETY.

SANTA CRUZ.

A CORRECTION.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Catholic Co-Partnership Housing Society to be held at the Catholic Library, Cavel, on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., will begin at 10-30 a.m. (not 4 p.m. as previously announced.

FRED. SELWYN,
Hony. Genl. Secretary.
Santa Cruz, 3 Feb., 1922.
R2773

TO BE LET.

TO LET—On account and at the risk of the defaulting lessee Mr. T. Williams, BUNGALOW Patell Lodge, Cadett Road, Dadar, sea-face with garage, stable, and servants' quarters. Immediate possession. Apply to Mrs. PATEL, 9, Aderwale Mansions, Chaupatty, before 9 a.m. or between 4 and 5 p.m.
R2760

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
6, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT MALAD

CLOSE TO B. B & C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

OFFERS are invited on behalf of our client and a client of Messrs. Little and Co., for purchase of a valuable piece of land at Malad close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station admeasuring one lakh square yards or thereabouts.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort on or before the 15th February 1922.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Further particulars can be obtained on application from the undesigned at their office at 91-99 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1922.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK. LIMITED.

THE NET PROFIT for the year 1921 amounts to Rs. 6,24,767/10/4 including the sum of Rs. 2,966/11/11 brought forward from this previous year.

Provision for Income-Tax and Super Tax for this and this previous year will absorb Rs. 1,30,000. The balance has been disposed of as follows:

	Rs. A. P.
To pay a Dividend of Annas Twelve per share free of Income-Tax	3,00,000 0 0
To be set aside for doubtful debts	30,000 0 0
To be transferred to Reserve Found, bringing it to Rs. 3,25,000	1,50,000 0 0
To be carried forward to next account	14,767 10 4
C 12054	

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS are required for the following scantlings in Moulmein and Malabar Teak wood to be delivered at Naigaum Chawls Workshop. The approximate quantity is 6,000 c. ft. The wood should be free from all knots and cracks:—

9½ ft. by 3 in. by 3 in.
2 ft.—3 ins. by 3 ins. by 3 ins.
7 ft.—6 ins. by 3 ins. by 3 ins.
7 ft.—4 ins. by 6 ins. by 1 ins.
6 ft. by 3 ins. by 1 ins.
2 ft. by 4 ins. by 1 ins.
2 ft. by 3 ins. by 1 ins.

N. L. MEHTA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. 1,
Development Department.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C12067

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTION OF TOLLS FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1-4-22 to 31-3-23.

Subject to the approval of the General Board, the Managing Committee will sell the above toll farm by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. in the Kurla Municipal Office.

2. The toll rules and terms of contract can be had from the Municipality any day during office hours.

3. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the toll farm being knocked down. This will be recovered on the spot.

4. The amount of the highest offer will have to be paid in equal instalments on the 15th of each month.

5. The contractor will have to make his own arrangements for the erection of the required No. of toll bars and the land required therefor at his cost.

6. The Contractor will have to make his own arrangements for the collection of tolls at his cost and he will have to defray the cost of toll books, stationery, lighting etc. The Municipality will not be responsible for any expense in connection with the collection of tolls.

7. The contractor will have to furnish security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will also have to pass agreement on proper stamp paper.

8. Necessary full particulars can be had from the Municipality during office hours.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Kurla, 31-1-22.
C12056.

(Sd.) ABDULLA JUMA,
Chairman, M. C.
Kurla Municipality.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for FOOLSCAP PAPERS for which contract is to be made for the year 1922-1923. Full particulars and conditions can be had on application to the STORE-KEEPER. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on 15th of February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag., Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Office,
28th January, 1922.
TA C12060

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Cylinder, Spindle, Etna, and such other oils, for which contract is to be made for the year 1922-1923. Specifications and conditions can be had on application to the Store-Keeper. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on the 13th of February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag., Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Dept.
28th January, 1922.
TA C12059

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for ROAD METAL, for which contract is to be made for the year 1922-1923. Specification and conditions can be had on application to the STORE-KEEPER. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on 13th February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag., Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Dept.,
28th January, 1922.
TA C12058

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned at the Municipal Office upto 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, for the supply of 15 Cesspool Carts and 10 pairs of wheels on the following conditions:—

1. Conditions for Cesspool Carts:—
(a) The carts to be filled with wooden barrels of 150 gallons capacity;
(b) The naves (tumbhas) of the wheels to be made of wood.
2. Conditions for wheels:—
(a) The wheels must be of full bearings;
(b) The naves (tumbhas) of the wheels to be made of wood.
3. Tenders should accompany 1 per cent of the aggregate amount tendered for as Earnest Money returnable on a tender being rejected.
4. The successful tenderer shall immediately deposit 5 per cent. of the aggregate amount of his accepted tender for the fulfilment of his undertaking to supply the carts and wheels asked for.
5. The whole of the supply will have to be completed within a month from the date of the orders.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 31st January, 1922.
TA C12032

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EZRA alias EDWARD SHOOKER ABRAHAM of Bombay Jew Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground, situate at Sansari (near Deolali) in the Taluka and District of Nasik, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 26, 527 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Nasik and bearing Record of Rights entry Nos. 953C and 391D and 392D and Survey Nos. 199 and 199A and assessed by the Cantonment Magistrate of the Deolali Cantonment under No. B-57/H-1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Dhoomal Road, on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 29, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 44 and on or towards the East by the Nasik Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ezra alias Edward Shooker Abraham.

WADIA GANDY & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
C12044

TILES.

RED HEGXAGONAL

from the

Best and Well-known Italian

Manufacturers for

FLOORING

RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.

(Used by the P. W. D.)

Always in Stock, Send your inquiries to

MOTILAL MOOLCHUND & Co
12, Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4522 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 25th day of October, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered Office at 25, Waudby Road within the Fort Bombay. .....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

GULAMALLI KAMRUDIN KHAMBATI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company being Tavavalla Building at Princess Street, without the Fort. .....*Defendant.*

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 2,000 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of February 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 16th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12063

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMJI MULJI VEDANT alias DAMJEE MULJI VEDANT alias DAMJI MOOLJI VEDANT, late of Ghatkoper, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, in private service residing at Ghatkoper in the Thana District ... Deceased

LAXMIBAI, widow of Damji Mulji, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper in the Thana District ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI SACOOR HAJI HABIB, of Porebunder in Kathiawar, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant ..... Deceased.

HAJI MOOSA HAJI SACOOR, of Porebunder, Kathiawar, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, at present residing at Koisa Moholla, in the City of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of January, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12070

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 2nd day of February, 1922, presented to the said Court by (1) Messrs. EBRAHIM MULLA TYPEALLY, carrying on business as Stores Suppliers at Khokha Bazar, outside the Fort, (2) ESOOFALLY CURRIMJI, of Bombay Borah Inhabitant, residing at Bhusari Moholla, outside the Fort and (3) MESSRS. R. H. VORA AND CO., carrying on business as Stores Suppliers at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort, Creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of March, 1922; and any creditor or Contributory of the said Company, desiours to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself of his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1922.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C12064

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Britain Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petitition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAYAL PURSHOTTAM, of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.

Bai JAVERBAI, widow of the said deceased Dayal Purshottam, of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Inhabitant, temporarily residng at Holy Chukla, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of February, 1922.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12065

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4526 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 25th day of October, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered Office at 25, Waudby Road within the Fort Bombay. .....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

ISOOFALLI ABDULLABHAI SAVLIWALLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, his registered place of address with the Plaintiff Company, being No. 33, Khokha Bazar, Bhajipala Lane, without the Fort. .....*Defendant.*

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and ...nd, and of the British Dominions beyond Ire... King, Defender of the Faith, Emthe seas, ... Greeting: WHEREAS the ...filed a plaint in peror o... ...amed Deabovenamed Plaintiff have ... ...noise this Court against you the above... fendant whereof the following is a con... statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 2,000 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of February 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12062

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4521 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 25th day of October, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered Office at 25, Waudby Road within the Fort Bombay. .....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

ESOOFALLI KARIMJI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant his registered place of address with the plaintiff company being 156, Gulalwadi Kila Street, without the Fort .....*Defendant.*

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 2,000 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of February 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 16th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C78061

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
32, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3382.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, OFFICE OWNERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE SHOP ON BUSINESS LOCALITY. AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, FURNITURE GOODWILL AND RIGHT TO USE THE SHOP OF WELL KNOWN CASH CHEMISTS OF HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction in one lot on FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the corner of Ravelin Street, on Hornby Road, Fort by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Proprietor of the concern known as cash Chemists and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

Entire stock in trade of the shop of Cash Chemists, concern comprising patent medicines, drugs, etc., as also substantial made to order shop furniture, Cash Register, Multigraph, goodwill, together with the right to occupy the shop

The above concern is open to inspection and affords a rare opportunity to Chemists, Office owners and merchants to open new business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., attorneys for the owner at their office at 227 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1922.

Old Safety Razor Blades

We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto Strop ham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-8 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladense "Twinplex" Etroper Rs 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS CO. 28, Medows Street, (opposite Cornagha Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 3.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 416 and gradually declined to Rs. 411¼. It then advanced till Rs. 415 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 414. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 413. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 413½ and closed at Rs. 414. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 350 and soon after eased down to Rs. 344 again advancing to Rs. 349 the rate being Rs. 347½ at 4 p.m. While Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 362 and went down till Rs. 357 again touching Rs. 362 remained Rs. 359½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 296 and May Rs. 303.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate inquiry from Japan shippers, and about 6,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3rd.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	..	414
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	..	293
" "	May	..	313
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	..	346
" "	May	..	361

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb 3rd.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	323	303	283
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	370	355	340 ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	400	385	370 ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2 ..	385	370	355 ..
M. G. Southerns	..	..	.. ..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd Feb, 1922

Cotton	.. ..	13,238 Bes
Wheat	.. ..	292 Qrs.
Linseed	.. ..	839 "
Rapeseed	.. ..	207 "
Gingellyseed	.. ..	1,875 "
Poppyseed	.. ..	Nil
Groundnuts	.. ..	5,800 "
Castorseed	.. ..	474 "
Rice	.. ..	1,434 "
Myrabollams	.. ..	2,546 "
Cottonseed	.. ..	8,892 "
Mowraseed	.. ..	Nil
Gram	.. ..	6 "
Jowar	.. ..	Nil
Masur	.. ..	Nil
Barley	.. ..	Nil
Rajra	.. ..	661 "
Seed	.. ..	511 Tons.

PIECE-GOODS.

A decidedly weaker tone has been noticeable in the cloth market during the past week. There has been a lack of inquiry in all descriptions and business has almost been at a standstill. Many weak sellers could be found in the market, but buyers have been scarce. Rupee rates of several standard cloths have declined and the tendency seems to be for still further reductions, in view of the arrival of fresh goods at cheaper rates. Many merchants have been feeling the financial stringency and there are a few who have actually come into difficulties owing to adverse trade conditions, which have chiefly been brought about by the deeling in the exchange. An incident has occurred during the week which has been the topic of conversation in the bazaar. A morigagee has taken possession of the effects of a well known dealer, who is said to be heavily involved in loss, having ordered out several hundred packages of Prints from Messrs. Shimwell Bros. As Sir Vithaldas Thackersey recently stated in the Legislative Assembly, the merchants ordered large quantities of goods on the assumption that they could secure them at low prices. and when the secretary of state could not maintain the exchange at 2 shillings in spite of his endeavours to do so, the merchants were landed in heavy losses. After the merchants lost heavily the astonishing statement was made last year that the Government never gave any undertaking that they would maintain the exchange at 2 shillings. Though the Government did not give any *direct* undertaking, their action of passing a legislation fixing the statutory standard at 2 shillings, recasting their budget figures on the basis of two shillings and persisting in selling Reverse Councils was more than a direct assurance, and inspite of this it is alleged that the Indian merchants broke their contracts and that they were dishonest as they did not pay for their drafts.

In view of the discussion that has taken place in the Legislative Assembly, it is apparent that the Government do not wish to interfere in this exchange matter and if the rate is allowed to take its course there are little chances of its reaching two shillings in the near future. It is therefore incumbent on the merchants to reconsider their resolution regarding two shillings exchange with a view to remove the deadlock in trade. If the embargo is continued for an indefinite period, the goods will become more costly, as interest and warehouse charges will accure on the same and the loss will be heavier, which will have to be borne by the merchants, and if they are not in a position to bear the same, it will ultimately fall on the importing firms. It is therefore in the interests of the importing firms to meet the dealers in a spirit of compromise and by giving them concessions, induce them to liquidate their old stocks and thereby lessen the burden from their own shoulders. Without a helping hand the merchants will be unable to left the heavy burden of loss, and the importing firms will be able to recoup the same in future business. Whereas if this deadlock remains, the stocks will not be liquidated, the capital will be locked up, losses will increase owing to the decline in the market, interest and warehouse charges will accure and there will be no fresh business to compensate the loss. If the importing firms are not in a position to give substantial concessions, they might request the shippers to share the loss with them, and thus if the loss is equally shared by the shippers, Importing firms and the merchants, as advocated often in these columns, the tension will be greatly relieved and the impending crisis will be averted. The interests of these three parties are combined together, and all of them will have to suffer for no fault of theirs but owing to the Government currency policy. Many shippers in other trades, and some even in piece-goods, have given fair concessions to have their bills paid up. It is now left to the Importing Firms to do their best to make amicable settlements with their clients and as soon as an inclination is shewn in that direction, the merchants will of course not stick to their demand on the basis of two shillings and the trade which has now been disorganised, will be placed on a sound footing.

Competitors are having a keen eye on the trade of Indian and it is interesting to note that the Chamber of Commrce in Osaka, Japan, has applied for a Government subsidy to finance the establishment of trade bureaus in China, India and the South Sea Islands, the chief object being to study European and American goods and methods in these markets with a view to stimulating Japanese competition.

In the local market, Manchester Grey Shirtings and Drills have been easier with little doing. The depression in Grey Jaconets continues and prices are now twenty per cent. less than those ruling a month ago. The present rate shows profit to the seller on the recent low priced purchase, but a dead loss to other merchants on the old stocks. White shirtings have been neglected. Stocks of 36, 45, 50 and 55 inches by 19 or 20 yards White mulls are pretty heavy and a easier tendency has been noticeable all round. 26 and 32 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks have been steady owing to stocks being light.

The Manchester Market has been easier and many weak sellers can still be found. Occasional orders have been booked at very low rates and the makers are said to be complaining of the very poor offers received. Reports on English trade show that the tide is slowly turning in other industries, but the cotton depression remains unchanged. The cotton operatives' decision to comply with the employers' request to abide by one month's notice concerning alterations in wages instead of three months has averted the threatened orisis and stabilised the industry at least for two months, and at the end of two months an agreement may be reached with regard to the reduction of wages which at present are 145 per cent. above list rates, it being stated that the employers will probably suggest a reduction of 45 per cent. on list rates.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	as.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Rall's Fari No. 2000	39	37½/8	15	0	0
" 1 00 0	45	"	17	0	0
" No. 33000	45	"	17	0	0
" " 2800	37	"	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2/30	39	"	15	0	0
" Yellow Horse	43	39			
" No. 2310	40	33½			
Dewhurste BBB	39	38½	23	8	0
" BR	39	38 1/2	20	0	0
" Rajpoo No. 5	39	38½			
Bates' No. 1288s	41	37½/3			
Bombay Co.'s No. 3560	44	38			
" No. 1500	39	37½/38	15	0	0
" No. 5600	38	37½/38			
Ritchie's No. 510	39	37½/38			
" " 4468	41	"			
" " 1566	33	37/37½			
Forbes " 651	38	37½/38			
Lyon's Shunker	3	"			
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	28	40 Net	21	6	0
Ralli's Mugli No. 425	28	40 "	15	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29	40 "	19	12	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	46	32	8	10	0
" " 13	40	32	7	12	0
" " 138	40	32	7	0	0
" " 636	44	32	8	0	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Llopman's No 1500	32	42	27	8	0
H.B T.C. 40000..	36	40	32	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	3	40	24	0	0
Forbes' K.B. 160	33	40			
" 151	33	40	22	8	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No 6	41	12			
" No. 60	46	18			
" No 609	61	18	12	8	0
" No. 6000	56	18			
" No. 33	53	20	9	12	0
" No. 1279	27	12	4	8	0
" No. 813	39	20	9	14	0
" No. 1440	36	20	6	12	0
" No. 5352	42	20	14	0	0
" No. 2755	42	20	15	8	0
" No. 1703	62	20 Net	19	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1286	37	18	4	6	0
" No. 119	37	18	5	8	0
" No. 229	42	18	6	8	0
" No. 33	47	18	7	8	0
" 1E/45. 38" 45",48";	53"	18	8	15	0
" No 95	56	20	9	12	0
" " 66999	40	18	6	8	0
" " 86 99	..	..	7	8	0
" No. 775	40	18	..	..	..
" No. 875	44	18	..	..	..
" No. 975	48	18	..	..	..
" No. 635	60	18	..	..	..
Graham's "Baloon"	..	"	8	8	0
" No. 142	53	20	9	12	0
" No. 850	34	19	..	..	..
Greaves No. 5060	36	18	11	8	0
"	37	18	4	0	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	37	18	5	0	0
" Nos. 61/8	"		4	12	0
" No. 1990	"		4	8	0
" No. 30620 T.B.	36	22	8	8	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18	5	8	0
" 95950/97970					
" Saraswati	36	18	9	12	0
" "Tipoo W/WWW	34	18	6	8	0
" No. 50000			7	8	0
" Nos. 35340/36350/38360	"		7	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5056/6767	26	18	7	8	0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	"	"	4	10	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	36	22	7	8	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26	18	4	8	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820					
"Motor Car"	"	"	4	8	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"	"	4	8	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 5½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 23,646 bales and December last, which shows a decrease of 35,972 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st 86 bales and an increase of 120 cases compared with the figures of the previous months. The stock of cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st December last stands at 10,733 packages, which shows an increase of 1,376 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during December last have been 11,884 packages of cotton piece-goods and 7,906 packages of yarns. The imports during December, 1921 of cotton piece-goods have been 11,918 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 9,282 packages including those from Japan.

(For other commercial see page 12.)

SIXTY YEARS
OF
INDIAN FINANCE
K. T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc.
(Econ. London), Bar-at-law.
To be had of the Author from
158, Walkeshwar Road,
BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 10. Postage As. 10 per copy.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
Oriental
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
BOMBAY.
Offices AT: Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Kuala Lumpur, Karachi,
Offices AT: Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, adgalofe Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi Trivandrum,
Rs.
New Policies in 1920..... 1,64,34,700
Total Funds..... 5,50,00,000
Claims Paid..... 5,90,00,000
Annual Income..... 90,00,000
ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS. SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.
For particulars apply to
R. Paterson Brown, Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—Chemicolor, Bombay. Telephone 3642 & 2331, Bombay
K. H. KABBUR & CO.
(K. H. KABBUR)
Colours Chemicals Millstores
56, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY
also at
LONDON—ALEXANDRIA—PARIS—MILAN.
MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.
Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Anglo Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing, Leather, paper and other works.
The following Consignments just received:—
SULPHUR BLACK
CONGORED
RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW
Indanthrine BLUE RS (double parts)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single and double paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Indanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.
A Speciality for Sizing and Dyeing.
MILL STORES. —— ELECTRICAL GOODS.
Healds, Reeds, Woollen and Leather.
Goods, Spinning and Weaving Sundries.
The Standard Petrol Lighting Set.
Magneto Ignition—30 Lamps of 10 C.P.
PRAGJI DHARAMSHI & Co.
Tel: "Sulphur." 96, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 'Phone: 3059.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF PIECE-GOODS & YARNS.

Description		A Stock on 30th Nov. 1921.	B* Imports during Dec. 1921.	C Stock on 31st Dec. 1921.	D Approximate total deliveries during Dec. 1921.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Dec. 1920	1919	1918	1917.	1916.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	23,732	8,313	23,646	8,399	—86	39,875	23,019	52,810	29,344	21,401
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	35,952	3,605	35,972	3,485	+120	42,364	3,377	9,389	20,436	28,744
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales.	1,297	36	1,248	85	—49	1,374	710	1,247	94	510
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	3,632	481	3,765	548	—67	3,135	832	1,339	1,292	1,021
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	9,357	9,232	10,733	7,906	+1,376	10,514	2,162	16,534	2,538	6,683
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	1,426	595	1,379	642	—47	3,129	2,358	4,602	1,333	3,223
(7) Copper—Brazers	Tons.	1,011	78	1,272	547	+191	1,118	52	372	874	2,156
(8) Yellow Metal—Brazers	Tons.	1,187	1,334	1,599	932	+402	2,191	23	431	139	704

* B. Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 1,235, (2) 167 (3) Nil, (4) 163, (5) 1,316, (6) 38, (7) Nil, (8) Nil.

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The total Delivery Figures, therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHARWAR RIOT CASE.

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY."

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Anant Shrivivas Dabade and twenty-two others vs.
The King-Emperor.
Before Justices Prath and Kurga

There were several appeals against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Differing from both the assessors, he found accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 18, 19 24 and 26 guilty of offences under sections 145, 147, 152 307, 332, 426, 436, 457 and 149 Indian Penal Code and accused Nos. 5, 6, 10, 20, 23, and 27 guilty of offences under sections 147, 426, 430 and 149 I. P. Code, and he sentenced accused Nos. 8, 9, 14 16 and 19 each to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 1, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24 and 27 each to two years, and accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 20 each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case have been fully reported in these column.

The further hearing of the case was resumed before their Lordships yesterday.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram in resuming his argument dealt with the cases of accused Nos 24 and 25, referring to the evidence of witnesses who had deposed to against them. In concluding, Mr. Nilkanth observed that in preferring the appeals to the High Court, the accused had enable their Lordships to do what they might have done without the appeal having been prepared. The High Court as the Highest Judicial Tribunal in the Presidency had got powers in the interest of justice to send for the record and proceedings of any criminal court herein for the purpose of satisfying themselves as regards the legality, properiety and correctness of the findings that might be recorded in any particular case. In examining the record of such a case and in the interest of justice, passing the just and proper order there on, their Lordships powers were very wide indeed. They were not required even to issue notice to any of the parties except to the accused where they proposed to act to his prejudice. they were not controlled by any technical rules of evidence or of procedure. Their Lordships could look into papers either before the committing Magistrate, or the police to which they as pleaders for the accused were not entitled to refer. If after examining the whole of the record of the case, they found that in the interest of justice a particular person or persons were to be acquitted and discharged there was nobody to question their orders. What he had done on behalf of his clients was to refer to their Lordships to the materials that were on the record that might be referred to, for holding that his clients were not guilty of offences with which they were charged.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Kemp, on behalf of the prosecution, stated that the complaint made to the court was that the whole case was got up by the Police and the District auhorities. The only way to expose them was by the cross-examination of witnesses, because the accused had ample materials before them. Not a single questions was asked in cross-examination and not a single witness produced to prove Alibi. If they had witnesses available, the result would have been obvious, they said that they were disgusted and disheartened and so they did not produce evidence. They said that they were threatened, in that too, they had exaggerated the real things, and the court should not take that in to consideration. Another reason they stated was of unfair investigation because the judge did not give the notes that he had taken down at the time when the bail application was argued. Some four of the accused were pleaders and if they were satisfied that the witnesses were false, they would have cross examined them and shown them up. Yet they did not do so. Regarding the medical certificate, Mr. Kemp asked what good would it do if the medical officer himself was not prepared to swear to the accused being ill. Regarding the first information report, objection was made at the very fag end of the case. Apart from that, the report was before the Magistrate and it was shown to the Court. At 5-30 p.m. one of the accused proposed to argue regarding the report, but if there was anything to be argued at all, why was not the D.S.P. questioned about it so that he might give an explanation about it. The second point was that some of the accused were pleaders and if they were afraid that the Court was unfair, the easiest thing was to ask for a transfer. But they had not done so. The fact was that there was absolutely no unfairness in the Court. Why did then the accused take up the attitude, which they did in the lower court. The answer was simple. They wanted to enlist the sympathy of the public, and the sympathy of the court. The further fact to note was that the accused had strenuously argued their case for days together. They did not cross-examine for the simple reason that any cross-examination would instead of helping them, would have exposed them. Thus they found that the prosecution case was uncontradicted. The defence had divided the witnesses for the purposes or attacking them into four catagories. The first catagory consisted of the police witnesses; the second of Lingayats; the third liquor contractors, and the fourth miscellaneous. But that in itself was no reason to disbelieve them. It was stated that the case was exaggerated, but if that round failed, the whole defence failed. The case was given the most natural form and there was no exaggeration about it. Lingayat witnesses were treated unfairly by the judge. No questions were put to them. The unfairness attached not to the individual but to the whole community. There was no Municipal faction. If the Lingayats, were to be disbelieved, as against the Brahmins, surely there was no reason, why they should be dis-believed with regard to the Mohamedan accused. As regards the so-called accomplices, it would not be correct to call them accomplices, without putting them questions. Therefore, they need not be disbelieved. As regards the wounded, the reason why they were not called as witnesses or put in dock, was the difficulty of collecting sufficient evidence against them. No single witness had been discredited by the defence. As regards the question of the mistaken identity, he did not say that their explanation was satisfactory; but as they were not asked any question there were no sufficient grounds to discredit them. That was not a concocted case. Things happened in the ordinary course; and there were no circumstances in the case to show either premeditation or concoction. The whole thing had happened spontaneously.

MR. THAKORE'S SUBMISSION.

In reply Mr. Thakore submitted that it was adding insult to injury to say that the accused did not cross-examine. the witnesses for the prosecution, because they knew full well that if they had cross-examined those witnesses, they would not have been able to establish their innocence, but on the contrary the case of the prosecution would be prove to the hilt. And even according to the prosecution, the accused had the sympathy at least of the whole of the crowd assembled, and if they were so minded they would have fabricated as many witnesses as they desired. It was further stated that out of the witnesses in the Mudvedker group, majority of them had stated the name of the accused and one had gone so far as to say that he named Venkatrao, because he knew he was a pleader and had gone to his place twice, and so it was not open for the prosecution to say that it was a case of mistaken identity. The general comment made by the prosecution, without entering into the merits of the individual accused, should not be relied upon for the purpose of upholding the conviction against each of the accused separately.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, reserved judgment.

INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER.

TODAY'S MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau will be held, in the Chamber's offices, to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

MR. HALAI'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. W. T. Halai has submitted the following 24 resolutions to be moved in the above meeting:—

(1) That the Backbay Reclamation Scheme is unnecessary, and harmful to the country's interests. (2) that in view of the Governments of Bombay and India having refused to put the Development Department in the list of "Transferred" subjects and to convert the "Advisory Committee" into "an administrative Committee," the Chamber should resolve to ask its representative on the Development Board to resign. (3) That the resolutions passed at the Town Hall meeting, held under the auspices of the Chamber, be sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. (4) To ask the representative of the Chamber in the Indian legislature to raise a protest against the Development. Scheme. (5) To ask Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna to submit to the Chamber communications passed between him and the Development Department in connection with the statements made by him in the Town Hall meeting regarding the centinel waggons, and to make it public. (6) To express the Chamber's sense of sorrow at th non-receipt of replies to the complaints made to the Government of India on Currency, Reverse Councils, etc. (7) That having failed to receive even a reply to the various complaints made by the Chamber to His Excellency the Viceroy, of the Indian commercial community as submitted to him at the interviews by the deputation that waited on him at Delhi "or" in Bombay, the Chamber should refuse to reply to the queries that might be put to them by the Government of Indai till those demands were met with by the latter. (8) To protest against the decision of the Government of India in refusing to answer to the queries in connection with the Negotiable Instruments Act. (9) To express the Chamber's strong conviction that Government, after the expiry of the present contract of carrying mails entered into with the P. & O. S. N. Co., should not give the contract to any foreign firm but they (Government) should convey the mails themselves, and to ask the Chamber's representative in the Indian Legislature to bring forward a resolution to that effect therein. (10) To ask the Chamber's representative in the Indian legislature to move therein that the Bombay telephone service, after the expiry of the contract with the present Company, should not be handed over to a foreign firm but to give it to the Bombay Municipality. (11) To express the Chamber's disapproval at the repressive policy of Government. (1 To ask the Chamber's representative to ascertain, from the Government of India, the loss sustained by Indian trade and commerce by the continuance of the repressive policy. (13) To prepare a draft for bringing a motion before the Bombay Legislative Council concerning the introduction of equality in Indian and European elements in the Bombay Port Trust. (14) To express disapproval at the increase in the warfage, etc., granted by the Government of Bombay. (15) To ask for representation on the Bombay Municipality when the Bombay Muuicipal Act is amended, and to appoint a committee (named) to report on the extravagance of the Bombay Port Trust. (16) To ask the Secretary of the Chamber to put the resolutions on the agenda in the order in which they are received, *i.e.*, consecutively (17) To resolve not to give consideration to the subject whcih has not been circularised among members at least 24 hours before the meeting meets. (18) To amend Rule 25 of the Chamber asking the members to put on the voting lists, their initials insteading of marking them with a cross (X). (19) To collect Rs. 500 from the members of the Chamber and to se a seat on the Advisory Committee of the Sydenham College of Commerce, after remitting the said sum to the Government of Bombay. (20) To publish the report of the work done by the Chamber's representatives in the Indian Legislature within one month after the sessions are over, and to circularise it among members. (21) To draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the Police Zulum regarding the Dwarkadas Street Scandal. (22) To draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the discrepancies and false evidence in the case of Mr. Govindj Vasanji, a member of the Chamber, and to request to send all the papers connected therewith to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. (23) To express disapproval at the pro-Government attitude taken up by Mr. Manmohnadas Ramji, one of the Chambers representative in the Legislative Assembly, in the question of Currency and Exchange. (24) To resolve that representatives of this Chamber, on the Indian legislature or other institutions, are bound by the resolutions passed by the Chamber at its ordinary meetings or by its Managing Committee, and to ask them to vote accordingly whereever the said representatives sit, and to impress on the representatives the undesirability of breaking this rule.

BOMBAY UNITED MILL STRIKE.

(Through Trade Union Congress publicity Bureau.)

The workers of the Bombay United Mills now on strike have referred their dispute to Mr. Chaman Lall. During the afternoon all the available information leading to a thorough explanation of the causes of the strike was gathered.

Unfortunately the old agents of the mills, who had distributed the so-called "Baksheesh" could not be consulted yesterday.

Mr. Kanthi approached the new Agents but apparently owing to some misunderstanding it was not found possible to discuss the strike situation. It is hoped that once the facts of the situation have been made clear either by the old or the new agents there will be no impediments in the way of an amicable understanding. A mass meeting of the strikers will be held to-day.

WASTE OF OFFICIAL ENERGY

HOME MEMBER'S FRETTING.

PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY CONSOLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Sixteen non-official resolutions figured on the agenda paper, when the Legislative Assembly met again this morning, half an hour before the usual time. These included a motion by Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar for reduction of contributions payable to the Government of India by the Government of Madras from Rs. 348,00,000 to Rs. 100,00,000, Mr. Kabiruddin's proposal, recommending the exercise of Royal prerogative for setting at liberty the Ali brothers and others at an early date and Dr. Gour's suggestion for a committee to inquire into the cost of the Central Government and report on the possibility of effecting economy therein.

At question time, replying to Mr. M. K. Reddi, Mr. Hullah said that the Government of India had recently addressed the Union Government of South Africa direct regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. They did not know on what lines the Union Government proposed to deal with the recommendations of that Commission. When the draft Bill for which they had asked, reaches the Government of India, they would consider afresh what further steps the situation required.

EXPULSION FROM CANTONMENTS

Haji Wajihuddin next moved for a Joint Committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into all cases of expulsion from cantonment under section 216 of the Indian Cantonment Code of 1912 and that the committee should contain two-thirds non-officials partly elected by this Assembly and partly nominated by the All-India Cantonment Association.

Mr. Wajihuddin said hat section 216 authorised a Cantonment Magistration to expel from the cantonment any person as undesirable with or without assigning reasons for that action. In the past this section had been so much abused that men of great abilities, pleaders, and other persons of high social position had been expelled merely for holding certain political views and for taking part in a constitutional agitation. One respected Mahomedan for instance was expelled from Multan cantonment for having entertained "Muhajrinh" who passed through that station. Thus the section had been used for the purposes other than those it was really intended to guard against. He appealed to Government tha in order to secure hearty response to their proposals for reforms scheme for the cantonments they should as a general act amnesty set at liberty all these respectabl citizens who had been victims of oppression

Mr. Payare Lal (Meerut) who was the chairman of the Reception Committee at the recent All-India Cantonment Conference held at Meerut strongly supported the resolution.

Sir Godfrey Fell replying said "The Government of India are not prepared to agree to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the cases of expulsion in the cantonments because it would be difficult fo such a committee and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Many of the cases are old ones and the evidence on which the action was taken has either disappeared o is not available. They would require local examination and the proposed committee would have to travel over a great part of India and the expenses of the State would be very considerable. But I do not wish it to be understood that Government are entirely devoid of sympathy with the objects of the mover. The Government of India have recognised that time has come to modify section 216 of the Code. Government are aware that objections have been taken and rightly taken to the way in which the existing section has been applied in some cases in the past. I have already called for the records of all such cases which happened during the last seven years and I can give this Assembly a pledge that every case will be carefully considered with a view to considering whether the time has not come to cancel the orders passed against these persons."

In view of this assurance the mover with drew his resolution.

The President then presented the report of the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

FRETTING OVER LOST LABOUR.

When to the surprise of all, none of the first five resolutions on the paper came up for discussion, Sir William Vincent entered a strong protest against the manner in which Government had been treated. Government have to prepare replies for a considerable number of resolutions, of which the notice was received. In the case of one of the motions appearing on to-day's agenda the Home Department had to spend several hours for collecting the required information and only at the last moment after they had undergone the labours the mover had told them that he was not willing to move. He asked whether it was not possible for the non-officials to give a little more consideration to Government members who were very hard worked.

PRESIDENT'S CONSOLATION.

The President said that he considered the circumstances of to-day were peculiarly unfortunate. The Home Member deserved sympathy of the House and although the chair could not compel the attendance of members he hoped that the members would see the justice of Government's difficulties. He added that the Committee which is now sitting to amend the standing orders hoped to provide some little amelioration on the situation.

Mr. Rangachariar pointed out that all the members expected a long discussion of the resolution regarding the provincial contributions and it was quite unexpected that that resolution would be disallowed.

President: The Hon. Member from Madras is apparently trying to soften the rebuke the Home Member has delivered. (Laughter.)

SEPARATE PROVINCE FOR ANDHRA DISTRICTS.

Mr. J. Ramaya Pantulu then moved his resolution which though sixth on the list was first to be taken up for discussion. He urged that the Andhra districts should be constituted into a separate province and that early action may be taken in this respect. Mr. Pantulu made a long manuscript speech in support of his demand which he said was not a new one, but had been engaging public attention for a long time past. The justice of his plea had been freely acknowledged by Government officials and Dr. Sapru while a non-official had declared himself in favour of the proposal. Moreover Andhra had produced men now occupying high positions of responsibility.

OPPOSITIONS.

Mr. Bryant strongly depreciated that the resolution was brought forward in the Assembly on a subject which the Madras Legislature alone was competent to discuss and decide. He added that Madras Legislature as at present constituted was the most competent body to decide such a question.

Mr. Rangachariar opposed the motion as premature intended to tie down the hands of the Government to unnecessary burdens which in its present financial plight could never undertake.

Sir William Vincent expressed his surprise that the motion should have been brought before the Assembly. The Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill had clearly laid down that the question of territorial readjustments should be examined by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State provided the local Legislature under whose jurisdiction the territory lay or at least the majority of the members from the said territory demanded it. In the present case, therefore, if the Madras Council or the majority of members from Andhra declared in favour of separation the Government of India would then consider whether it was desirable to to appoint a Committee to examine the question. The Home Member after explaining the financial difficulties further pointed out that purely linguistic reasons could not determine such a question of readjustment. There were many historical, commercial, industrial, sentimental and above all financial consideration which should determine the issue.

Concluding the Home Member said that the Government of India were not unsympathetic to the desire of the mover and they were not opposed to this project if it emanated from proper quarters and at a suitable time.

Mr. Pantulu, replying, said that he would withdraw his motion after the sympathetic assurance of the Home Member. He was surprised to find that the members from Madras had opposed his proposal. It might not be long that his Tamil friends would find themselves in such position after some years that they would themselves clamour for the separation. (Laughter.)

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

After the questions were answered. the first resolution which stood in the name of Mr. Ginwalla was taken up. The resolution asked for the appointment of a Committee to examine the provisions of the Indian Penal Code in order to bring them into conformity with modern conditions. But as Mr. Ginwalla was not present the resolution was taken as withdrawn.

The second motion on the agenda stood in the name of Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar for the reduction of contribution of the Madras Government to the Central Government from 348 lakhs to one crore of rupees which was subsequently not moved according to the standing Order 31 of the constitution of the Assembly.

The next three resolutions on the agenda paper were in the names of Mr. Maung Sin for separation of Burma, of Mr. Ahmad for the release of Ali Brothers and others and of Mr. Yamin Khan for stopping the export of wheat and wheat flour except for consumption of Indian Hajis in Hedjaz for a period of at least three years. But all these three members were absent and their resolutions were taken as withdrawn.

PROHIBITION OF PICKETING.

THANA MAGISTRATE'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

In a crowded meeting in Thana on Wednesday a resolution strongly condemning the action of the District Magistrate Mr. Bharucha prohibiting picketing in Panju Virar and Tarapur villages was adopted, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. Swami Narsinhdevji, Messrs. Liladhar, Sampat Jogdev spoke supporting the proposition and calling people to enlist as volunteers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in winding up the proceedings said Panju and Virar were situated in Bassein Taluka which was most notorious for liquor consumption in the Presidency. Bassein had nearly thirteen lakhs of liquor revenue against three lakhs from land. Average drink bill being fifteen rupees against three in District and two in Presidency consumption per head being 87 drams against forty elsewhere. It, behoved them he said therefore, to make every effort to end such deplorable state of things. It was painful to find the District Magistrate instead of helping Temperance should have summarily stopped picketing at Panju, Virar and Tarapur. He had personally investigated Panju and Virar situation and had no hesitation in declaring that prohibitary orders under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code were unjust. They had by their readiness to suffer compelled Mr. Campbell to withdraw similar orders in August last and Mr. Mehta exhorted the audience to see that when Mr. Campbell failed another should not succeed. Mr. Mehta and several others signed volunteer pledges.

CARGO COOLIES' STRIKE IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

Hongkong.—Cargo coolies, with the exception of those handling coal, have struck work in sympathy with the seamen.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—6 Furlongs 41 yards.

RESILIENCE	1
PLYMOUTH ROCK	2
DORANIA	3

THE IMPORTER'S PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

ARCHER	1
BELLE VOYAGEUSE	2
MISRI LALL	3

THE FORT PLATE. Div. I.—1 Mile.

BATHURST	1
ILA'S FANCY	2
MAMETZ	3

THE FORT PLATE. Div II.—1 Mile.

THE COUNT	1
LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS	2
OLIVINE	3

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

NOT MUCH	1
CHARLIE'S SMILE	2
SOUTHERN BEAUTY	3

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

TIT BITS	1
TRADE MARK	2
KOULEB	3

THE BROOME PLATE.—5 Furlongs (Straight).

FORWARD III.	1
MEXICAN EAGLE	2
MEG MERRILIES	3

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—1 Mile.

KRUSHAN	1
RED FLOWER	2
GREY SPRITE	3

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT POSTPONEMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 4.

Reuter learns that a considerable disappointment is felt in British circles at the enforced postponement of the Near East Conference. The British view is that it is most important to bring the latent Turco-Greek war to end at the earliest possible moment in the interests of both the sides. There is no desire to favour either side at the expense of the other. The aim of the British policy is to bring about speedy durable peace and it is pointed out that the indispensable first step for such a peace is the common agreement between Britain, France and Italy.

Much regret is expressed that it is as yet imperfectly understood in Paris how great would be the effect of close cooperation between the three Allies on this and other questions. So long as such a common agreement is not reached the armistice conditions must prevail with all their embarrassing consequences to the chief parties concerned. Briefly the aim of the British policy is a just peace in the Near East asserted by the common will of the three great Powers.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT.

REDUCED BY 244 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

For the first time since 1913-14 the National Debt has been reduced as compared with the previous year. The total aggregate gross liability for 1921-22 is 7,634 million sterling being 244 million below 1920-21.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 4.

FIRST DIVISION.

Middlesborough four, Manchester City one.

CUP REPLAYS.

Huddersfield two, Brighton nil; Notts County nil, Bradford City nil, after extra time had been played; Cardiff two, Southampton nil; Milwall two, Crystal Palace nil.

SCOTTISH CUP.

First Round.—Lochgelly one, Ayr United five.

REPLAYS.

Clyde one, Raith Rovers nil; Arbroath nil, Clydebank one.

ALLIED DEBTS.

AMERICAN SENATE'S ACTION.

GRATIFICATION IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 3.

Gratification is expressed in the official quarters in London at the American Senate's action in regard to the Allied debts, but it is pointed out that this does not mean that the funding scheme is yet through as the House of Representatives favours five per cent. interest. The next step will be a conference of both the Houses and it is expected that this will result in an agreed measure which the President will sign this Spring. The British payment of acrued interest is fixed to begin on 1st April next when twenty-five millions sterling will be handed over on five per cent. basis, but this date may be postponed in view of the Senate's suggestion for half per cent. reduction in the rate.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

First day of the Bombay City Cooperative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 p.m.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, 11, Bank Street, 3 p.m.

The Shilotri Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 5.

Second day of the Bombay City Cooperative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 11-30 a.m.

Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the Gloria Curch School Hall at 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHNA SAMAJ.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthna Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday the 5th instant at 5-30 p.m.

"HINDU PHILOSOPHY."

Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, B.A., (Cantab) will deliver a lecture on "Hindu Philosophy" at the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 (S.T.). Prof. S. N. Pherwani, presiding.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All Active Volunteers excluding Students from A, B, C and D Wards are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan opposite Gaiety Theatre, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-15 a.m. (S. T).

BOMBAY CITY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The first session of the above Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (and not 11-30 a.m.) and the second session tomorrow at 11-30 a.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deo will speak on "National Ideals."

"SARWA DHARMASAMELAN."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Swami Omkar Satchitanandji will deliver a lecture on "Sarwa Dharmasamelan."

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the members will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Library Hall. The subject of discussion will be "Debate in the Legislative Assembly on Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey's Resolution."

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The members and volunteers of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee will go to Matunga to-morrow (Sunday) at 7.30 a.m. for Nagarkirtan, when all are cordially invited to join them.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver a public lecture on "Life Beautiful" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Vaidya Bros' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakersi war. The lecture is open to all.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

An Elocution Competition will be held on the occasion of the annual "At Home" of the Union at the Anjuman-i-Islam School Hall. Those wishing to take part in the competition are to inform Mr. Amin M. Tyabji, Hon. Debates Secretary, Somerset Cottage, Wardan Road.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood there will be a Parliamentary Debate on "Freedom can be best achieved by constitutional agitation rather than by direct action," in the hall of the Servants of India Society, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. The debate is open to members only.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

The above Indian Circus Company is giving its performances at Lamington Road opposite the Precious Cinema. Mr. T. G. Shellar has come to Bombay bringing new features. Master Shellar's feats, such as disappearance and reappearance from a box and freeing himself when hand-cuffed and chained are remarkable.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian music will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. by Mr. Patwardhan of the Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya. A limited number of seats can be provided for ladies only so the male visitors are requested not to occupy them.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A joint meeting of the members of the Grant College Medical Society with the members of the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association and the Medical faculty of the Bombay University, will be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to meet Dr. Norman Walker, the representative of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the office of the Committee, Chhapra Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

All old and new members of the Bombay G Ward District Congress Committee are requested to pay their subscriptions for the year 1922 at the office from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S. T.) or pay the same to the volunteers on round.

BATTALION ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Lavie, D.S.O. Offig. Commandant 1st Bombay University Training Corps (I.T.F.).

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Orderly officer on duty for ensuing week:—2nd-Lieut. T. A. Masani.

Parades will be held during ensuing week:—
Monday at 17-30 hours Dress Mufti.
Wednesday at 17-30 hours Dress Mufti.
Friday at 17-30 hours Dress Uniform.

Friday's parade will be practice ceremonial full dress uniform with caps. All ranks are requested to attend.

Work on Monday and Wednesday parades—Recruits Rifle Exercises and Squad Drill with Arms. Remainder Platoon Drill.

"SHAMA'A"

An Illustrated Quarterly of International Art, Literature and Philosophy.

EDITOR:
MRINALINI CHATTOPADHYAY
Moral Sciences' Tripos (Cambridge)

Annual Subscription Rs. 12
Single Copy .. .. „ 3-8.

"LOVE & DEATH"

By Sri Aurobindo Ghose
(Reprint from Shama'a)
Re. 1-4, Postage Extra.
SHAMA'A Publishing Office,
Aghore Mandir,' Santhome, MADRAS.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AND
MONEY OWNERS

A well-established concern of best profit (Medicine, Perfumery, Oilmanstores, etc.) in the best locality at cheapest rent is offered for sale, goodwill and all owing to owner's going upcountry.

For further particulars, please apply to Box No. 7714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2774

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE), FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, speciality.

PLENTY OF BIG POSTS

Properly trained and Certificated Accountants, Bank and Business Assistants are getting them. Why don't you get one through our Postal Tuition, the cheapest and most effective here. Send a half anna stamp for Prospectus No. 6.
THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY.
Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

STEEL BEAMS
Geo Service & Co.
Bombay.

CORRECT OUTFITS
for all Schools for Boys and Girls of all ages.
Preparatory Suits
Jersey Suits
Durable Boots, Shoes and Sandals.
Suits made in the premises, special attention being paid to turnings in all the seams to allow out lengthening.
A. R. DIAS & BROS.,
89/91, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone 5629

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
FROM THE
Best and Well-known Marseilles
MANUFACTURERS
(Used by the P. W. D.).
SAJAN & Co.
TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
WALLACE STREET.

SIR D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,00,00
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 11,86,84,25
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 1,18,68,42

Fire Insurance.—At Tariff Rates for classes. Schedules prepared Advice given Facilities for dealing with total insurance of clients.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, i.e., Loss of Profits, etc., as a result of fire.
MARINE INSURANCE. The aim to provide insurance for Merchants on conditions similar to those obtainable in London, the world's largest Marine Insurance Market.
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.—Complete cover in every way, and prompt settlements of claims.
BAGGAGE INSURANCE at reasonable rates whilst travelling by land or sea.
ALL RISKS INSURANCE covering Jewellery and other valuables in any situation.
OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE also transacted.
Apply to
THE GENERAL MANAGER,
Head Office—
WALLACE STREET
London Agents;—Sedgwick, Collin (Agencies), Ltd.
Manager for U. S. A.:—Summer Ballard.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

C SURAJMAL R
N LALLUBHAI & Co A
B DIAMOND MARCHANTS T
No. 225, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. E

WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D. C. Motor and Dynamo
Rectifiers, Freezers and Coffee-Grinders.
Sole Agents and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. Phone 4545.

USEFUL BOOKS,
(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instructions, Bombay.)
(1) UEFUL INSTRUCTION.—For all communities in matters religious morals and others. In three vols., in 166 subjects. 1 moral truths. Price Rs. 7.
(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.—An integrating and instructive novel of Indian life (original) a moral guide for all communities, of about 250 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.
A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.—Price As. 2.
(4) GOOD READING.—Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.
Postage in all extra. All in English.
MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A. LL.B.
Gopipura, SURAT.
To be had from the Author and Bombay Booksellers.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors
40, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 2560.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, February 4, 1922.

CONVENTIONS OR CONVENANT?

Among the illusions cherished by the Moderate party is the theory that Home Rule may be achieved within the ambit of the Reform Act by means of conventions. Home Rulers of the pre-Reform period were wont, uncompromisingly, to demand self-governing powers for the people, but when some of them, under the wizardry of Mr. Montagu, acquiesced in the Reform Act, they invented the excuse that the Statute contained the potentialities of self-government which the people had only to develop. Lord Sinha compared it to so diminutive an object as the mustard-seed, but advanced Home Rulers, like Mrs. Besant, wanted to reconcile the demand they formerly had made for complete Home Rule with the truncated scheme of Diarchy; and they promptly told us that by self-exertion we could produce conventions and achieve Responsible Government. Asked what they had meant by the full demand for self-government in their pre-reform pamplets and speeches, they sapiently maintained that Parliament put us on the road to Home Rule, which was much better than Home Rule itself. Mrs. Besant rummaged in the records of reform-literature and produced two statements, one by Mr. Curtis and the other by Mr. Chintamani, to prove that there was "no reason why we should not" realise our heart's desire through the instrumentality of the Act itself. There was the usual parrot-wise repetition of the word last year till we saw it stated by the President of the Moderate Conference that we ought, without delay, to set about "winning Home Rule" by conventions. The whole idea of winning *Swaraj* by conventions is based either on misapprehension or on intellectual dishonesty. They tell us that in the British Constitution conventions played a great part. It is true that in the void of unwritten law there is a large mass of conventions safeguarding the rights of Parliament. The present position of India does not furnish a true parallel, because conventions multiplied in England *after* the essential victory of the people against autocratic pretensions had been won. The real emancipation of a people consists in the surrender of autocratic authority from outside, and in the recognition that the sole repository of power is the will of the people. When any authority other than that of the consent of the governed, is quoted by a ruling king or a ruling clique or a ruling nation, there are the essentials of a struggle and of a trial of strength, that must necessarily end, not in stealthy conventions, but in positive covenants. In England the immoral pretension, which had to be defeated, did not proceed from an alien corporation or nation. The particular form of immoral pretensions, is a detail and an accident. In England it consisted of the despotism of kings or of the claim of divine right, as distinguished from the authority of Parliament. The claims of kings to levy taxes irrespective of the consent of the people, to imprison individuals without trial, to impose religious tenets on the nation and generally to override Parliament, were repeatedly quashed by the patriotism of the people. So long as royal absolutism could rear its head, it was the concern of the nation to force the recognition of its authority and fortify the covenant as between King and Parliament. Cobweb conventions could accomplish nothing in the essential struggle of freedom, but when immoral pretensions were finally destroyed, conventions multiplied, regulating the procedure of Parliament, its internal economy and the practice of party-government. King John was forced to bow his head and sign a covenant; the matter was too grave to be solved by the pleasantry of a Parliamentary convention. King Charles openly defied the ultimate authority of Parliament, but his game of forced executions and arbitrary arrests and the billeting of troops was checked by the Petition of Rights which he had meekly to accept. It was reckoned as a renewal of the Magna Carta and a fierce fight over the question of ultimate power could not but end in a surrender and a covenant. Charles again played with tonnage and poundage and shipmoney, and he prosecuted Hampden who courted arrest rather than submit; but his challenge of the people cost him his crown and his head. The article of the covenant was indicated. James II. revived the divine right of kings and impugned that of Parliament. The people turned him out, proving their supreme authority. To fortify it further, his successor was ordered to sign a Bill of Rights constituting the terms of the covenant as between King and Parliament. Wherever the basis of power was questioned, the pretender had to be kicked out or coerced into submission to Parliament. In turn, when King and Parliament combined to exert immoral authority and to question the essential rights of another nation in America, the lesson of British history was demonstrated again. Subsequent to the triumphs of Parliament, rose the gradual systematisation of party-government when conventions thrived in abundance and to good purpose.

The struggle in India to-day is to establish the right of the people to representative Government, and, what is more, to make the moral authority and responsibility of Government to turn on the will of the Indian nation. Parliament no doubt claims the exclusive right of self-determination for India. This juxtaposition of claims must necessarily end in what may be called a covenant according to the spirit of British history. The Moderate, who operates within the bounds of a Reform Act, confident of the potentialities of Home Rule by conventions, has not any large scope of success. He misreads the parallel of British history, mistaking procedural details for the essence of democratic authority. He is to-day bound by the letter and the spirit of the Reform Act. The Joint Committee has categorically warned us that there cannot be any overt or covert extension of power not specified by the Statute. We refrain from quoting, but a reference will make it explicit to the most incurable M.L.A. Again it may be possible to evolve useful conventions in connection with details on which the Reform Act is silent, but the Moderate would fail if he strive to exceed or circumvent the positive stipulations of the Act. The Assembly is competent playfully to vote the budget, but it cannot effect any change so long as it is governed by specific prohibitions. For Home Rule or *Swaraj*, we shall require complete control of the raising and spending of revenues. Section 25 of the present Act and Section 63 of the original Act are an iron yoke of prohibitions which no convention can cut. The Instructions to Governors forbid any concessionary fraud against the explicit provisions of the Act. So long as the Moderate is pledged to support the Act, we hold that he cannot escape its meaning in any positive particular. Where the Act is silent, we may develop conventions. We can lay it down that some particular individual should hold the mace or that the seconder of a proposition is privileged to indulge in non-stop oratory for three hours. The Act does not forbid it. What we want for Home Rule is additional power now reserved by the Statute itself, and conventions will not win it. Once we win the covenant of freedom from Parliament, we shall have the opportunity of evolving conventions, which in the main are of procedural importance and can never suffice as a substitute for essential law.

The critic might here lose his patience, and begin to expatiate on Fiscal Autonomy through mere convention. We have some doubts as to the validity of the arrangement, but, accepting the Moderate theory, we submit that its basis is the acceptance by the Parliamentary Committee that India should enjoy the privilege of "No Veto" in a particular set of circumstances. The Committee declined to include the power in the Statute through a whim of pedantry, namely, the fear of transgressing a theoretical prerogative of the Crown. Nevertheless, they explicitly gave the undertaking that in the matter of Fiscal Autonomy we should enjoy comparative freedom whenever the Government and the Legislature concurred. It is achieved not through any voluntary convention of the Legislature in India, but by a covenant made in quasi-statutory form. It is an agreement, which it would be absurd to describe as an exploit of conventions. Why should the Moderates abuse the meaning of a term and assume the credit for self-evolved power when it is the outcome of open consent? If it is an exception, it is of the kind that proves the rule. The President of the Allahabad Conference gave a second instance of triumphing by conventions. Did not Government endorse the refusal of one lakh to the Lytton Committee? The discarded demand was a little matter which in any event did not "affect the safety and tranquility" of any part of British India. Mr. Montagu's lecture did not touch the rights of the Assembly nor did the Assembly win a trumph. So also with the recent "victory" of the Democratic Party on the question of voting on the entire budget. We submit that this talk of rising victorious by conventions is due to misapplied political philosophy. It has no relevancy to the position of India. To those who reflect on the real functions and limitations of a convention, as illustrated in history, the folly of ignoring the paramountcy of a prior covenant, must be apparent. Ireland has won her freedom in the end by a covenant; not by emanating legislative pettifoggery from the inside of an empty and rejected Statute. The troubles of Egypt will cease only by a covenant. And India has still to fight for her covenant of freedom before making play with conventions.

Notes of the Day

The Diehard and the Minister.

(With apologies to Lewis Carrol and R. G. G. in the "Times of India.")

The Diehard and the Minister
Were walking hand in hand
They wept like anything to see
The Congress woo the land
"If this were only swept away"
They said "it would be grand!"

"If seven Acts and seven Laws
"Were passed and made this year
"Do you suppos?" the Diehard said
"They'd fill the Thing with fear?"
"I doubt it!" said the Minister
And shed a silent tear.

"Oh, come, co-operate with us!"
The Diehard did beseech
"The way we tread is very long
"But some day we *may* reach
"A state of full autonomy"—
His voice became a screech.

But only one or two came up
The others stayed behind.
"The fact" they said "is that we do
"Not really feel inclined
"To countenance Repression, so
"We can't make up our mind.

"The time is come," the Diehard said
"To talk of many things
"Of Troops and Guns and Martial Law
"As likely happenings
"Of whether food in gaol is nice.
"Or whether whips have stings!"

The Diehard and the Minister
Paused here a little while
"It only needs" the Diehard said
"A threat and lots of guile.
"To frighten them—so cheer up now
"And smile, Oh, damn you, smile!"

The Minister replied:—"I fear
"It's wrong to so surmise
"The fact is, all the Congress folk
"Are very, very, wise
"So you will fail—with you of course
"I deeply sympathise.

* * * *

The Diehard and the Minister
Were talking by and large
"But yesterday" the Diehard said
"We placed the Troops in charge
"And now there's peace!"—His friend replied.
"Wake up! We've got *Swaraj*!"

The Aga Khan's Views.

Though His Highness the Aga Khan in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative refused to commit himself to either a message of hope or despondency, the effect of His Highness' words must be regarded as very encouraging. Confidence in the ultimate issue may be read into every sentence though His Highness has been careful to emphasise that the battle is still far from being won. His Highness' tribute to Mr. Montagu is a deserved one as we have received many assurances from most reliable sources that Mr. Montagu's work for the Turks has been most sincere and energetic. Though there may be points in the Aga Khan's statement regarding which the Khilafat leaders may feel that His Highness has not gone far enough—we refer in particular to what might seem his suggestion that the security of Turkey is the main question at issue and not the temporal power of the Khalifa of Islam—his remarks testify to the essential unity of opinion among Muslims. His tribute to Lord Northcliffe's sincerity of purpose will also, we fear, not carry much conviction among India's Muslims, who, while they are quite prepared to admit the sterling qualities of the peer's character, are of opinion that the defects of precisely these qualities are such as to make Lord Northcliffe an unreliable champion. For, we believe it is impossible to convert the peer to the Islamic view that the moral aspects of a disputed question are the *only* ones to be considered however idealistic or visionary such consideration may seem. But we will defer detailed comment on His Highness statement to a later occasion.

The Usual Twaddle.

As usual, Reuter's reports of British Press comments on the situation in India make most delightful reading. The "Daily Chronicle" is the Coalition organ and, we hear, refuses to be perturbed. In this it resembles the Premier whom it is the purpose of the paper to glorify. The "Daily Chronicle" regards the Reforms "as a sort of safety valve." Considering that the Congress and the people at large have no concern or truck with the Reformed Councils, the safety valve seems to be functioning on the wrong boiler. It is as though one expected a safety valve on a locomotive in Calcutta to prevent the boiler of a locomotive in Bombay from bursting. As for the Government's "confidence"—we see the extent of this in many panicky actions. The "Morning Post"—well we will be sporting and give the reader three guesses as to what the "Morning Post" says. Right first time! Yes, the "Morning Post" says: "Mr. Montagu must go." Until Mr. Montagu does go, the "Morning Post" will continue to go for Mr. Montagu. In an unguarded moment we once called the "Morning Post" the "Morning After" on the principle that post-war means after the war. It is a crime we have never regretted. The comments of the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Daily Express" are not particularly coherent. The former paper declares Mahatma Gandhi must fail, but immediately proceeds to admit that there can be no knowing how great and powerful the Mahatma's movement may grow. The "Daily Express" describes the situation as a race between the Reforms and the Congress for the goodwill of the masses. The "Daily Express" has been misinformed. The Reforms are not even likely to figure in the result among the "Also Ran." They can only be described as a non-starter.

American Opinion.

The article we publish to-day in which the "New Republic" of America analyses the situation in India will be read with interest as suggesting that America is well informed as to the situation in India. Events, however, have moved so rapidly in India of late that the "New Republic's" analysis is not quite up-to-date. Much has happened since the incidents from which the "New Republic" draws its conclusions but these have tended only to emphasise the truth of the conclusions our American contemporary has arrived at. India's Ulster is undoubtedly the chief stumbling block in the path to *Swaraj*—but Indians do not consider the obstacle to be a very serious one. Indeed, it may prove of assistance. For non-violent non-co-operation thrives on Repression and with India's Ulster to urge Lord Reading to further essays in this policy, the advent of *Swaraj* must be hastened. India's shoddy Ulster might indeed have been of more account had non-violence not been the part of the Congress' creed, for in such case Ulster's work in Ireland might with some success have been imitated in India by the Diehards. We wonder whether any Ulsterman East of Suez will attempt to controvert the "New Republic's" statement that the rule of the British in India "must finally rest on the consent of the governed and if that consent is largely withdrawn in consequence of their acts the burden of proof is upon them." The "New Republic," however, is, perhaps too despondent in its conclusions. Granting that British statesmanship has again failed grievously, it does not follow that India will fail to win *Swaraj*. On the contrary, the greater the failure of Britain the more complete will be the success of India.

A Conjecture.

We have not at the moment of writing been enlightened as to the reason why Moulana Shaukat Ali and other Karachi prisoners are on a hunger strike, but we are inclined to the opinion that this step has been forced on the Moulana and his friends by gaol restrictions in the matter of Muslims' daily religious observances. Needless to say if our surmise should prove to be correct the incident will not help to allay the feelings of Muslims who, according to Lord Northcliffe, have now lost all patience with the Government. It is a remarkable fact that wrong-doing breeds wrong-doing, and so we find men imprisoned for following their consciences in a religious matter being forced further to protest in gaol against unfair treatment.

Lord Ronaldshay and Trade Union Congress.

If Lord Ronaldshay has got himself into hot water in his attempt to be sarcastic at the expense of the Indian Trade Union Congress officials, His Excellency has himself to thank for it. From the letter of the General Secretary of the Congress, which we published yesterday, it is evident that Lord Ronaldshay spoke, as he did, without his "book and candle." If only Lord Ronaldshay had taken care to peruse the reports of the proceedings of the past two sessions of the Congress, he would have seen that far from ignoring such important questions of Labour welfare as the registration and protection of trade unions and workmen's compensation, the organisers of the Congress have from the beginning made these questions prominent planks in the programme of the Congress. Lord Ronaldshay's ignorance on this head seems to be matched only by his eagerness to discredit the labours of the honorary advisers of the workmen. His remark has not even the merit of originality, for he has only repeated parrot-wise an observation to the same effect made by a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce two weeks ago. It is obvious that the Governor of Bengal has not cared to make any independent enquiries in the matter, for if he had done so, he would have found that a weighty memorandum on the subject of registration of Trade Unions had already been submitted by the Congress Executive to the Government of India.

General Education Institute, Dadar.

The Institute owes its origin to the educational zeal of the late Mr. Akshikar who started so late as in 1889 the Boys' A.-V. High School at Dadar to meet local educational needs. It successfully weathered many a storm and has become the nucleus of the Institute which now conducts about eight schools in Bombay and the districts of Thana and Nasik. Honoured names of the late Messrs. Ranade and Telang are associated with it and we appreciate the sacrifice and intrepidity of its moving spirits. We, however, believe that educational activity has to be localised to achieve lasting results. Nothing succeeds like success and if the school started at Nasik, so far removed from the centre of the Institute, fulfils the expectations of its founders, we will not cavil at it. However the necessity to suspend schools at Karjat and Shahpur "for want of local support" will, we hope, be taken as a warning. The Institute may well be proud of the fact that hundreds of boys belonging to the "backward" classes owe their education to its schools. It is they that need vocational education most and we hope that public support will be forthcoming to enable the Institute to start at Dadar, "a special school based on truly national lines", and, therefore, more suited to the local population which mostly belongs to the artisan class. We referred the other day to the activities of the Dadar Indian Education Society. The field of education is so vast that there is room enough for two institutions even in the congested locality of Dadar. Let us hope there is no overlapping of activity.

Reparations.

According to Reuter cables of this week Germany is offering the best evidence in her power of a sincere desire to settle amicably the reparations problem. She has added in almost every branch of taxation within the country very heavily, besides enforcing a compulsory loan of a hundred million gold marks from her subjects. Expenditure of every kind over which her Government has any control is ruthlessly cut down to the barest necessity, and the watering of her currency system is honestly sought to be avoided by placing the Reisch Bank operations in that regard outside Government influence. She has paid up regularly the 31 million gold marks at intervals of ten days in accordance with the condition imposed upon her at Cannes for granting any reconsideration of the reparation problem. If after these efforts the Allies, or the French, persist in refusing to grant her a breathing space, and reconsider honestly with an open mind the whole problem of the reparations under the indefensible Versailles pact, the Allies must blame themselves for any untowards consequences occurring in Germany and affecting the whole of Europe somewhat on the same lines as in the case of Russia.

REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following for public information:—

Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from Mohamed Hamdi Effendi; General Director of the Refugees Constantinople, in acknowledment to Five thousand pounds remitted to the Grand Vazir Constantinople for the relief of the Muslim refgees from Smyrna and the Martyrs' children:—

"Constantinople.
31st December, 1921.

'Received five thousand sterling. Situation of refugees was very mournful. Your help extend their lives few months more. Accept thanks mixed with tears of thousands orphan Moslem refugees.'

MEHED HAMDI."

Yours etc.
A. H. S. KHATRI.
Hon. Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

SEVEN DAYS' NOTICE.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

DRAFT TREATY SUBMITTED.

RELATIVE TONNAGE ALLOTED TO POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

Washington.—The draft Treaty between the United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan for limitation of naval armaments was submitted to the plenary session of the Conference this morning. It is divided into chapters, the first containing the agreements in twenty separate articles, and the second containing details of the specific naval agreements. Articles in Chapter one contain provisions regarding capital ships which the Powers respectively may retain. The American and British lists have already been cabled. France will retain nine ships with a tonnage of 221,000. Italy retains ten with a tonnage of 182,000 and Japan ten with a tonnage of 301,000. When the treaty becomes effective all others capital ships built or building by the five powers will be scrapped. In addition to specified capital ships United States may complete and retain two ships of the "West Virginia" class now under construction and thereafter she will scrap "North Dakota and Delaware," while Britain may construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons each and will then scrap "Thunderer," "King George Fifth," "Ajax" and "Centurion."

NAVAL RATIS AGREEMENT.

The Naval ratio agreement gives in standard displacement tonnages the agreegate for capital ship replacement as follows: United States and Britain 525,000 tons each, France and Italy 175,000 tons each, and Japan 315,000 tons. The Powers agree not to exceed these aggregate tonnages. Other articles fix 35,000 tons as the maximum for any capital ship and provide that no ship shall carry guns exceeding sixteen inches calibre.

They fix the total tonnage of aircraft carriers as follows: United States and Britain 135,000 tons each; France and Italy sixty thousand tons each and Japan 81,000 tons. The Articles provide that no vessels shall hereafter be laid down, except capitalships, which carry guns exceeding eight inches.

No vessel liable to be scrapped shall be converted into warships and no preparations shall be made on merchantmen in peace time for the purpose of converting them into warships, except stiffening decks and mounting guns not exceeding six inches. Rules are laid down for building by any contracting power for other powers. Rules for scrapping warships provide that they must be treated so that they cannot be put into combatant use. Scrapping may be effected by sinking, breaking up, or converting into targets.

The treaty remains in force till December 31st, 1936, and if none of the powers notify two years prior to that date its intention to terminate the treaty, it will continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date when notice is given.

BURDEN OF SUBMARINE.

JUSSERAND REFUTES LORDLEE'S CHARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 2.

Washington.—The Five-Power Armaments committe have approved the drafts of two treaties, one limiting naval armaments and other restricting the use of submarines and liquid chemicals in warfare. Both will be submitted to the plenary session to-day.

The discussion of the naval treaty by the Armaments Committee was marked by sharp Anglo-French exchange on the submarine issue.

M. Jusserand announced that the information from France refuted Lord Lee's charge that the article written by Captain Castex in "Revue Maritime" seemed to indicate the French policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. M. Jusserand declared that Lord Lee omitted to say that the Article was headed "Character of German submarine warfare" and concluded with the words "thus argue the Germans", and emphasised that France opposed the German methods.

Lord Lee replied by contending that the general meaning of Captain Castex's article was, as he had originally described it. Lord Lee recalled the fact that France had opposed the British efforts to abolish submarines but he deprecated a controversy and urged Anglo-French friendly co-operation in the reconstruction of the World.

M. Jusserand welcomed Lord Lee's last words, but refuted the charge that France was imposing a burden of submarines on the World. He declared that all nations, except Britain, wanted to maintain the submarines.

POISON GAS AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

CLAUSES ADOPTED BY PLENARY SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

Washington.—The Conference has adopted the treaty prohibiting the use of poison gas and limiting submarine warfare.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

PREPARED TO POSTPONE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

AND CONSIDER POSITION DE NOVO

IF REPRESSION IS ABANDONED.

AND POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE DECLARED.

The following letter has been addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mahatma Gandhi:—

To
His Excellency,
The Viceroy,
Delhi.

Sir,

Bardoli is a small Tehsil in the Surat District in the Bombay Presidency, having a population of about 87,000 all told.

On the 29th ultimo, it decided under the Presidency of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel to embark on Mass Civil Disobedience, having proved its fitness for it in terms of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee which met at Delhi during the first week of November last. But as I am, perhaps, chiefly responsible for Bardoli's decision, I owe it to your Excellency and the public to explain the situation under which the decision has been taken.

It was intended under the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee before referred to to make Bardoli the first unit for mass Civil Disobedience in order to mark the national revolt against the Government for its consistently criminal refusal to appreciate India's resolve regarding the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj.

Then followed the unfortunate and regrettable riots on the 17th November last in Bombay, resulting in the postponement of the step contemplated by Bardoli.

Meantime repression of a virulent type has taken place with the concurrence of the Government of India, in Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Province of Delhi and in a way in Bihar and Orissa and elsewhere. I know that you have objected to the use of the word "repression" for describing the action of the authorities in these Provinces. In my opinion, when an action is taken which is in excess of the requirements of the situation, it is undoubtedly repression. The looting of property, assaults on innocent people, brutal treatment of the prisoners in jails, including flogging, can in no sense be described as legal, civilized or in any way necessary. This official lawlessness cannot be described by any other term but lawless repression.

Intimidation by non-co-operators or their sympathisers to a certain extent in connection with hartals and picketing may be admitted, but in no case can it be held to justify the wholesale suppression of peaceful volunteering or equally peaceful public meetings under a distorted use of an extraordinary law which was passed in order to deal with activities which were manifestly violent both in intention and action, nor is it possible to designate as otherwise than repression action taken against innocent people under what has appeared to many of us as an illegal use of the ordinary law nor again can the administrative interference with the liberty of the Press under a law that is under promise of repeal be regarded as anything but repression.

The immediate task before the country, therefore, is to rescue from paralysis freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of Press.

In the present mood of the Government of India and in the present unprepared state of the country in respect of complete control of the forces of violence, non-co-operators were unwilling to have anything to do with the Malaviya Conference whose object was to induce Your Excellency to convene a Round Table Conference. But as I was anxious to avoid all avoidable suffering, I had no hesitation in advising the Working Committee of the Congress to accept the recommendations of that Conference.

Although, in my opinion, the terms were quite in keeping with your own requirements as I understood them through your Calcutta speech and otherwise, you have summarily rejected the proposal.

In the circumstances, there is nothing before the country but to adopt some non-violent method for the enforcement of its demands, including the elementary rights of free speech, free association and free Press. In my humble opinion, the recent events are a clear departure from the civilized policy laid down by Your Excellency at the time of the generous, manly and unconditional apology of the Ali Brothers, viz. that the Government of India should not interfere with the activities of non-co-operation so long as they remained non-violent in word and deed. Had the Government policy remained neutral and allowed public opinion to ripen and have its full effect, it would have been possible to advise postponement of the adoption of Civil Disobedience of an aggressive type till the Congress had acquired fuller control over the forces of violence in the country and enforced greater discipline among the millions of its adherents. But the lawless repression (in a way unparalleled in the history of this unfortunate country) has made immediate adoption of mass Civil Disobedience, an imperative duty. The Working Committee of the Congress has restricted it only to certain areas to be selected by me from time to time and at present it is confined only to Bardoli. I may under said authority give my consent at once in respect of a group of 100 villages in Guntur in the Madras Presidency, provided they can strictly conform to the conditions of non-violence, unity among different classes, the adoption and manufacture of handspun Khaddar and untouchability.

But before the people of Bardoli actually commence mass Civil Disobedience, I would respectfully urge you as the head of the Government of India finally to revise your policy and set free all the non-co-operating prisoners who are convicted or under trial for non-violent activities and declare in clear terms the policy of absolute non-interference with all non-violent activities in the country, whether they be regarding the redress of the Khilafat or the Punjab wrongs or Swaraj or any other purpose and even though they fall within the repressive sections of the Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code or other repressive laws, subject always to the condition of non-violence. I would further urge you to free the Press from all administrative control and restore all the fines and forfeitures recently imposed. In thus urging I am asking Your Excellency to do what is to-day being done in every country which is deemed to be under civilized Government. If you can see your way to make the necessary declaration within seven days of the date of publication of this manifesto, I shall be prepared to advise postponement of Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character till the imprisoned workers have after their discharge reviewed the whole situation and considered the position *de novo*. If the Government make the requested declaration, I shall regard it as an honest desire on its part to give effect to public opinion and shall therefore have no hesitation in advising the country to be engaged in further moulding the public opinion without violent retraint from either side and trust to its working to secure the fulfilment of its unalterable demands. Aggressive Civil Disobedience in that case will be taken up only when the Government departs from its policy of strictest neutrality or refuses to yield to clearly expressed opinion of the vast majority of the people of India.

I remain
Your Excellency's
faithful servant and friend,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Bardoli, 1st February, 1922.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES.

ASSUME POLITICAL COMPLEXION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HERTZOG'S EXHORTATION TO MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 3.

South Africa's industrial troubles have now assumed a definitely political complexion. M. Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist section of the Dutch, has taken the unprecedented step of espousing the cause of the strikers. Addressing a strike meeting at Witbank, Hertzog declared that ninety per cent of the people of the country sided with the strikers. Hertzog praised mens' constitutional methods and wished them success. Subsequently he conferred with the men's leaders.

GOLD MINE STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STRIKERS WILLING TO RETURN TO WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 31.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

The strikers are returning to work in the coalfields, but it will be difficult to take back even a reduced complement owing to the small demand for coal. The leaders of the gold mine strikers are now hardly discussing the economic aspects of the strike, but are concentrating on the political issue and advocate the nationalisation of the mines and submission of the whole dispute to Parliament. Many men now admit that even a victory for them will mean the closing down of many mines and there are indications of widespread eagerness among the strikers to return to work.

SECTIONAL STRIKERS IN IRELAND.

JOINT EFFORT BY NOTHERN AND SOUTHERN GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 3.

Extensions of sectional strikes in Ireland are feared, the latest being a threat on the part of five thousand dockers to come out as a protest against the proposed reduction of wages by six pence daily. The encouraging feature of the situation is the co-operation between the Provisional and the Northern Governments in the endeavour to effect a settlement.

A joint communique was issued after a conference between the respective Ministers of Labour and representatives of the railway companies and the men yesterday, which dwelt on the importance of settling the railway dispute on a uniform basis throughout the whole of Ireland. It is announced that a conference of both sides has been arranged in the hope of a settlement being reached. Sir James Craig is visiting Dublin to-morrow to confer with the Provisional Government.

M. FRANK BOUILLON IN LONDON.

WORKING FOR COMING NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

According to the "Manchester Guardian", M. Franklin Bouillon, who negotiated the Angora Agreement, is at present in London, making unofficial attempt to do the work of the Near East Conference.

TO BE OPENED ON MAR. 8.

TWO THOUSAND TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Reuter learns that Anglo-Italian circles are confident that the Genoa Conference will open on the 8th March as arranged. It is estimated that two thousand will attend, including delegates and their staffs of all the thirty-five countries invited, including the British Dominions, who have all accepted, with the exception of the United States, whose answer is awaited.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

MATTER OF PROFOUND CONCERN.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 3.

Profound concern about the situation in India is manifested in the editorial columns of to-day's newspapers.

The "Daily Chronicle," which alone is not perturbed, regards the new constitution as a sort of safety valve and considers that because of it the Government can face the extreme agitation propaganda with more confidence.

The "Morning Post" strenuously attacks the "liberal theorists" and demands Mr. Montagu's departure, when it "will be possible to see if there is yet time to clear up the mess he has made and avert the catastrophe he has invoked."

The "Westminster Gazette" predicts failure for civil disobedience but thinks that British public opinion should be alive to the implication and consequences of possible success. It concludes that there are no discernible limits to the dimensions of Mr Gandhi's movement, and the opening of new experiment marks one of the most critical moments in the whole history of British rule in India.

The "Daily Express" diagnoses the situation as a race between the new elements of representative government and the fanatics. "If Constitutionalism can get its roots into the minds of India in time, the danger of explosion or collapse will be averted."

The "Daily News" concentrates upon the finding in the Moplah train disaster enquiry and uses terms "sickening shuffling hypocrisy" and "whitewashing report."

GENOA CONFERENCE.

FERID BEY ON TURKEY'S CLAIM FOR REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Paris.—Ferid Bey, the Turkish Representative in Paris, has sent letter to Sir Bonomi, expressing surprise and regret that Turkey has not been invited to send representatives to the Genoa Conference. Ferid Bey claims that Turkey is European by virtue of Constantinople, Adrianople, Thrace and the extent of her Mediterranean coastline exceeding that of other nations.

SEQUEL TO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE OF CATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 3.

The prices of fresh meat have already risen three-pence to four-pences a pound, and the prices of foreign meat are also rising in consequence of the spread of the foot and mouth disease, which has necessitated the destruction of many animals.

Sir Stewart Stockman, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Union of Farmers, said that the outbreak was undoubtedly the biggest for thirty years. The officials of the Ministry of Agriculture had been badly caught, and were working night and day. He denied the previous speaker's assertion that the infection emanated from Ireland, and he asked the formers to co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture in stamping out the disease.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD.

SUFFERS FROM DYSENTERY IN JAIL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is still suffering from dysentery and has become so weak that he is confined to bed now.

EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

MERE REITERATION OF POLICY WILL NOT SOLVE.

CONFIRMATION OF SARWAT PASHA'S CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

Cairo.—Sarwat Pasha interviewed by Reuter confirmed his conditions of acceptance of the premiership as already cabled.

Mahamed Pasha Mahmoud representing the views of the Wafd dissentients declared that the Foreign Office note indicated that Britain still adhered to the policy enunciated in the Curzon Scheme. The Egyptian question could never be solved by mere reiteration of policy repulsive to the entire mass of Egyptians. If Sarwat Pasha's conditions were accepted Britain would have gone a long way towards solving the Egyptian problem.

DEPORTED EGYPTIAN LEADERS.

TO BE TAKEN FINALLY TO SEYCHELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha and other exp Egyptians are being deported to Seyche which will be their final destination.

TREATY FOR LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

BIG FIVE GIVE FORMAL ASSENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

Washington.—The delegates of the five great Powers have formally assented to the treaty for the limitation of naval armaments.

The plenary session of the Conference has adopted without discussion the resolutions regarding foreign post offices in China, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the "Open Door" and Chinese railways and Chinese wireless system.

The Conference also adopted the declaration by the Powers asking China to reduce her military forces and a resolution urging publicity as to the foreign commitments of China.

SETTLEMENT OF SHANTUNG QUESTION.

SATISFACTION OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

Washington.—The announcement of the settlement of the Shantung question at the Plenary Conference by Mr. Hughes was received with loud applause and evoked expressions of deep satisfaction by the Japanese and the Chinese delegates and also by Mr. Balfour who affirmed Britain's readiness to return the Weihaiwei leasehold.

SPECIAL TREASURY COMMISSION FUND OF ALLIED DEBTS

CONVERSION INTO SECURITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb.

Washington.—The Senate has passed Bill authorising a special Treasury Commission Fund of Allied debts total eleven milliard dollars into securities maturing in not more than twenty-five years at an interest not less than four and quarter per cent.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri will arrive in the middle of February and stay a fortnight in London before leaving for India.

Major-General W. F. Creeve is dead.

BRITAIN AND INDIA.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT FAILURE.

EFFECT ON PUBLIC OPINION.

THE MORAL FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The chief organs of the Capitalist Press continue their valiant efforts to maintain the illusion that the Prince's tour is an outstanding success. "A triumphant success" was the description by the special correspondent of the "Times" of the arrival in Madras, in the opening paragraph of the cable he sent immediately after the Prince reached Government House. Even the correspondent of the "Morning Post," which has totally admitted the failure of the visit, went into ectacsies over the lusty cheers of the Boy Scouts and the girl guides and the enthusiastic demonstrations of the "loyal clubs." The efforts of extremist propaganda, they both joined in asserting—in these early messages—had been defeated by an overwhelming wave of popular enthusiasm. Alas!, both had to telegraph later in the day,—all the messages appearing unfortunately in the same issues of their respective journals,—the story of a very different picture. Decorations torn and trampled underfoot, large popular demonstrations of resentment and anger, dead bodies lying in the roadway and the "Times" correspondent unable to proceed along the ordinary route to the Senate house, because he was told by the Police that it would be dangerous to go further", The "Morning Post" correspondent, too, in his later message had to admit the closing of shops and bazaars, and gave a pathetic account of Lord Willingdon's personal visit to the Kotwal Bazaar and abortive attempt to persuade the Mahomedan shopkeepers to open their shops. They received him, says the correspondent, with the customary compliments and garlands but regretted that "their" hearts were sore and "that they could not accede to his request."

A GRAVE IMPRESSION CREATED.

Of course, your readers know a great deal more about what happened in Madras than I have been able to learn from the cabled accounts in the London papers. I am merely desirous in quoting these messages to let the Indian public know, what people in England are being told. I regret the violence in Madras deeply. It is greatly to be deplored that the magnificent example of peaceful and effective demonstration of popular feeling carried out in Allahabad and Calcutta, has not been followed elsewhere. But these popular ebullitions in Madras, coming after the obvious failure of the visits to Lucknow, Allahabad and Calcutta have made a very grave impression on people here. As I said last week, even those most anxious to see things in a pleasant light and most desirous of a warm welcome to the Prince have not been deceived by the ludicrous attempts of these correspondents to represent the Indian people in a state of passionate loyalty,—the effect being marred only by the surliness of a handful of extremists, who manage somehow to "intimidate" everybody into obeying their disployal behests, as the correspondents would have us believe,—and are realising that there is a very grave situation in India, which requires something more than Reading platitudes about Justice and Montagu reforms for its solution. If Lord Reading supposes that public opinion in England is in a state of admiration at his regime of repression, he is gravely mistaken. Nobody likes it and everybody, no matter what their views, is alarmed that the man who went to India, with such fine words, to bring peace to the country and restore confidence in British Administration, has instead produced a situation, which, as people are begining to believe, threatens the possibility of losing India altogether.

THE "TIMES" IN A NEW MOOD.

Even the "Times," which celebrated the Prince's arrival in India with a confident assertion that there was nothing wrong with the heart of India and the amazing assertion that the people had enthusiastically accepted the Reforms—it learns its lessons from the India Office nowadays and not from Sir Valentine Chirol, who could have saved it, at least, from this ridiculous assertion—even the "Times" is beginning to feel qualms, which find expression in its own peculiar way. In a leading article on the news from Madras, it accepts the story of its correspondent's first cable of an enthusiastic reception "by the immense majority of the population" and considers that the fact that "rioting took place in certain parts of the city does not diminish, but rather heightens, the significance of the welcome." The "plain workaday life" of Madras was "touched to romance by the coming of the King's son, and the population responded joyousl yto the inspiration. I cannot refrain from quotations of the ecstatic phrases in which the "Times" is moved to express the exuberance it feels in the fact of riots and torn decorations having demonstrated the joy of Madras at the Prince's coming. The ingenuity of the following passage is not underserving of admiration:—

> "The externals of the display were marred, the decorations in places were torn down, windows were broken, and buildings were partly destroyed in one part of the city. But these futile acts of violence cannot efface the impression of the strong, spontaneous impulse that sent the thousands to greet the Prince. The broken decorations tell merely of fanatical designs frustrted and of the angry impotence of those who strove hard and in vain to prevent the popular will from manifesting its true pleasure. Great encouragement is to be found in the character and proportions of the disturbances at Madras. This is many degrees better than Calcutta or Bombay. The Prince is going from strength to strength. strength.

NOTABLE ADMISSIONS.

The Prince's Visit, we are told in a further delightful passage, has provided a striking demonstration of India's loyalty to the Empire, though it is hard to have to say so!

It is hard to have to say it of a Royal progress, but the fact is that the Prince's visit is supplying a remarkable test of the present state of feeling in India. We deeply regret that unpleasant incidents should anywhere attend his passage, but he is the last man to shirk realities or to seek refuge in official optimism. He is seeing India as it is, and he has a splendid opportunity, which he is using to the full, of asserting that unity which still stands high over the warring elements now contending for the mastery in Indian public life. It is a time when that unity must be boldly affirmed, not by sheer force, but by the attractive power that resides in the idea of the King-Emperor, which is the sign and symbol of the unity of the Empire. The Prince's personality has given new life to that idea, and, in spite of the fears and anxieties that have hovered around his journey, the steadily growing demonstration of the sway th Crown exerts over the varied populations of India must be accounted in these days of rapid change a most precious gain.

All this sophistical gush, however, which is not likely to have impressed anybody but the landladies of Pimlico, if they ever read the "Times," is the preliminary to some strange admissions.

> "The winds of popular passion are blowing and the councils are *not taking root quite so easily as we hoped.*" There is the strange power exercised by Mr. Gandhi, that seems preposterous to the British mind, that waxes and wanes in changing circumstances, *but is sadly real*" (italics mine.)

The realisation of Mr. Gandhi's power, whether sad or not, is all to the good. Of course the "Times" thinks that the Government of India is dealing very wisely with the situation. They have arrested "those who are most evidently organisers of violence"—an amazing untruth which is evidently intended to apply to such apostles of non-violence as Pundit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. C. R. Das—and "proclaimed the subversive associations that seek their ends by systematic intimidation"—another amazing untruth. "Very wisely continues" the "Times," "the Government have not arrested Mr. Gandhi, who is becoming entangled in his own contradictions." "The position is still difficult," it concludes, "but with fairness and tact the Indian nation" will be safely guided through the shoals. The article, in spite of its pretence of Indian enthusiasm for the Prince, and its evasions of the stern realities of the situation, indicates a notable retreat from the position which the "Times" has persistently adhered to hitherto, that the Montagu Reforms had solved the whole problem of Indian discontent, and that Mr. Gandhi is a discredited and impossible fanatic.

"MORNING POST'S" OUTBURST.

The "Morning Post" to-day returns to the attack on Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu in an article which is characterised by its usual malevolence and lack of restraint. India it declares is going the same way as Ireland and it trounces the Government for its criminal weakness in dealing with agitators. The Viceroy, it learns from India, has displayed the most lamentable weakness and indecision during the Prince's Visit; otherwise "it might be suspected that the policy of the Government of India was to discredit royalty in the eyes of the native." It goes on to assert that either Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu are unfit to rule or are pursuing deliberately a policy of stirring up discontent in order that the Empire may be weakened in India as in Ireland in order to provide another useful precedent for Jewish nationalism in the success of a "rebel cause." "The power and prestige, as well as the peace of British India are crumbling before our eyes, and the vast calm of the Pacific Ocean of Indian Society is being lashed into such a typhoon as may sweep all the White people off the face of the great Peninsular." Having lashed itself into the condition of fury which produced this terrific fulmination, the "Morning Post" proceeds to declare that either Britain must vindicate its right to rule India or "we should get out of India as fast as may be." The Government will not face a decision. "It will neither govern nor get out," says the journal, which concludes with a hysterical picture of the outcome of the present state of things which must be quoted in its entirety to be appreciated:—

> "There can only be one end to such a system, the end we see in Ireland, which unfortunate country is relapsing into its primitive barbarism, while the British legions which for generations conferred upon it the blessings of the Pax Britannica are being withdrawn, with every circumstance of ignominy, from its unhappy shores. India has still some distance to go before that fate overtakes her also: it will be more terrible in India because it is infinitely vaster and peopled by races with animosities of blood and religion even more ancient and more deadly. Moreover, it is bordered by races of human wolves, terrible in their rapacity, against whom British rule is the only protection. Beyond the frontier, the Pathans; beyond the Pathans, the Afghans; beyond the Afghans, the Bolsheviks, all waiting and watching with hungry and gleaming eyes at the British Administration, which visibly moves towards such an evacuation as we have seen in Ireland. Such an event would be a catastrophe, not for the British Empire only, but for the peoples of India, who would then be doomed to suffer things beyond parallel in history. And let us make no mistake: unless the Administration of India is reversed, and the Secretary of State removed as a first step, that is what is going to happen."

THE MORAL.

The moral of all this for India is to press forward with renewed energy and sacrifice in the path of Non-Co-operation. I believe, as I have stated before, that the British electorate would view the assumption of the control of its own Government by India, with equanimity; and that whatever may be the result of the next election, the atmosphere of the next Parliament will be dominated by men who realise that to contend longer against India's demand for Swaraj would be a fatal error. But it is in India, after all that the question has to be decided and the battle fought and won. The majority of British electors may be, and I believe they are, quite willing to do justice to India. In vulgar parlance they are "fed-up" with the perpetual embarassments and discredit brought upon the country by the exponents of Imperialistic exploitation. But the elections, when they come, will be taken up with a host of domestic questions, amid which India, Egypt and other external problems are pushed into the background. And the notion of any Government getting a mandate on India one way or the other is not in the reckoning. Short of such a Labour triumph at the polls, as would bring a Labour Government into power, I see no other prospect in view, but that whatever other Government comes in, Mr. Montagu will be at the India Office again, and Indian freedom will find the same forces opposed to it as before. Those forces can only be defeated by the resolution and firmness with which the Indian people themselves pursue the policy, on which they have embarked. Great Britain will face and accept the inevitable in India, as quietly and philosophically as she has done in Ireland and other parts of the world.

PUBLICATION OF GEDDE'S REPORT.

EXPLANATION OF DELAY.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON CONTINUANCE OF COALITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 3.

Lord Birkenhead, speaking in London, disclosed that the reason for delay in the publication of Sir E. Geddes' report was the fact that Mr. Churchill's committee was considering the report in relation to the fighting services and had been daily examining it for the past three weeks. He defended the continuance of the Coalition as a national necessity. Critical years were ahead with desperate finances, the spectre of unemployment and the most formidable movements in Egypt and India. The only grave menace to the Coalition was labour, but the abject poltroonery of the labour leaders with regard to the post-war reconstruction rendered them unworthy to conduct the affairs of the Empire. He ridiculed the suggestion of Grey-Robert-Cecil combination as an alternative to the Coalition and denounced Lord Grey's diplomacy which resulted in the war. He repudiated as politically indecent the suggestion by some Unionists to abandon their colleagues and form a Government to repeal the Parliament Act. That Act must be amended notably as regards the Speaker's right to define a money bill. The membership of the House of Lords must be reduced and a true solution was a system of joint sessions to decide disputes between the two Houses.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT PETERSDORF.

FRENCH SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Berlin.—A serious affray has occurred at Petersdorf in Silesia. The French soldiers were searching houses for arms, when they were attacked by the civilians, with the result that casualties were inflicted on both sides. Two French soldiers were killed and twenty-five wounded.

MR. N. C. KELKAR.

FINED FOR PICKETING, PAYMENT REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

The case against Mr. N. C. Kelkar under section 188 I. P. C. for picketing the liquor shop in spite of the Magisterial order came up for hearing to-day. Mr. Kelkar was given a chair and he stated that he felt his duty to picket the liquor shop. He was fined rupees fifty which he refused to pay.

PEACE IN THE EAST

HOW TO BRING IT ABOUT.

A FRENCH VIEW.

(From "Le Temps" Jan.)

To stop the war from recommencing in Asia Minor, the Entente governments have not got two months to take a decision. It is unanimously believed that in the month of April the troops will begin to move in Anatolia. If there is no peace from now till then, general hostilities will take the place of local winter skirmishes. Will the new fight improve the position of the Greeks? We doubt it very much. In any case it will cause death and destruction. At the time when everybody speaks of consolidating the peace, should we allow a dangerous fire to break in a place surrounded by the Balkan States, the Soviet Russia, the Mussalman Central Russia, Persia, India, and the Arab country Is this the way for the universal disarmament which is so much desired? Is this the way to stabilise the foreign exchange? And to find new market for industrial and commercial output? Everybody feels keenly that the Entente Government should do all in their power to put an end to the Turko-Grecian war in order that the European states should start their normal relations with Turkey; but how to achieve this result? The seriousness of the question gives the right to everybody to freely express his opinion, so we act accordingly. In the first place we must frankly give up the idea of dictating peace. If we try to force pre-arranged stipulations the Entente Governments will be without any right or any excuse to do so. They will not have the Right on their side because Turkey of to-day which is fighting for its independence against the Greek Invasion is not the same Turkey which the victory of Marshal Franchet D'Esperey forced to capitulate in October 1918. When the Government of Constantinople ranged itself on the side of Imperial Germany it was a party to a war of conquest and as a result it lost Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, and Angora in spite of its isolation and weakness put up a bold fight against foreign conqueror it only worked in accordance with the principles which the Allies had proclaimed from their housetops during the War and in our opinion the Allies now will be traitor to their cause if they issued Ukases and menace to the Turkish patriots whom King Constantine has not been able to conquer. In the absence of all right, can the Allies now invoke the opportunity? We believe that injustice is never opportune and in the present case experience has already confirmed what morality had made it possible to foresee. Have coercive measures brought Peace in the Orient? They have not, although Constantinople has been occupied by a British General since the 16th March 1920. When Mr. Lloyd George found out that military expeditions would not succeed in Russia, he did not hesitate to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Government, in spite of the fact that the Bolsheviks wanted to bring agout a world revolution and denied the right of individual property. What excuse could the Entente Governments now have to refuse to enter into negotiations with the Angora Government which foments no revolution and which in virtue of religious law respects and protects individual property. If France has been the only Power that has come to an understanding with the Government of Mustafa Kemal, it is not the only Government that has entered into negotiations with him. An Italian mission had also sojourned lately at Angora, also the British General Harrington took the boat last year to go and have a meeting with Mustafa Kemal and he certainly regretted to return to Constantinople without seeing the Chief of the Turkish Nationalists. Even recetly another British Officer, Major Henry went to Ineboli to meet Rufat Pasha the representative of the Angora Government, and then returned directly to London. Even to-day a well-known Turkish personage, Mahamed Mukhtar Pasha is staying in London. In the face of all these facts public opinion will never be able to understand why peace pourparlers should not be started with the Angora Government. But what it will understand still less would be the use of force in Asia Minor. And even if we wanted to use the force, whence will we find the means to do it? The "Daily Chronicle" was down upon Lord Morley yesterday because this able statesman in an interview said that the frontiers of Rhine should be defended by the combined forces of France and England. The "Daily Chronicle" argues that the Rhine is not the frontier of France and protests that Lord Derby should think of shedding the blood of Lancashire to serve the military ambition of France. We hope that the brilliant Lancashire soldiers willnot be required to shed their blood in France and we believe that if a Franco-British pact is concluded there will be no danger in future of peace being disturbed. We wonder how strongly the "Daily Chronicle" would put forth its protests if it was proposed to shed Lancashire blood in the suburbs of Eskishier or Afioun-Karahisar; because, if the expenditure against the Turks of Asia Minor is undertaken it will not certainly be prudent to put in the field battalions recruited from the Mussalmans of India. The Lancashire boys would have to sacrifice their lives in the plains of Anatolia instead of peacefully manufacturing cotton stuffs which an independent and peaceful Turkey would be only too glad to buy.

BASIS OF NEGOTATIONS.

All this proves that we must conclude with the Angora Government which is the only independent government with real authority a peace by negotiations and not by force. But where to negotiate and on what basis Foreign newspapers suggest that we should hold a conference at Constantinople. We should certainly agree to this suggestion if we desire that pourparlers should prove abortive and that the British should be detested in the East. Constantinople is really in the naval and military control of England and when Englishmen talk of control it means domination. Not only in the eyes of Turks but in the eyes of all Mussalmans and the whole world the Conference held at Constantinople would be no more free or untrameled than if it was held at Malta or Gibraltar. Such a conference at the very start would be fraught with suspicion and the concensus of opinion obtained there would appear vitiated. All Turkish protests will be applauded in many countries because public opinion instinctively is against the top dog, against the strong and in favour of the weak. And who would be the strong at the Conference? Manifestly, the English, and the conference thus would furnish a splendid subject for propaganda against the English. The Soviet Russia would naturally join such a propaganda. They would declare that General Harrington was trying in 1922 to bottle up Russia in the Black Sea as General Hoffmann tried in 1918 to bottle up Russia in the Baltic. Why then land ourselves such invectives and reproach which can only serve to drown the peace. Why not hold the Conference at Rome? It remains now to fix the common basis of negotations because the Entente Governments should not come to the Conference without first drawing up a common programme. If we think impartially and without any preconceived ideas of annexations and tyrannies which the "Daily Chronicle" without any reason attrigutes to the French military we are forced to agree that we should restitute to the Turks.

(a) On the Asiatic side the whole of Asia Minor without any hindrance, curtailment of restriction of sovereign right.

(b) O the European side a sufficient strip of territory for the safety of Constantinople in order to satisfy the legitimate demands of the Mussalmans of Thrace.

This programme does not in any way put aside the usual guarantees required for the protection of the Christian minorities. It does not exclude either the guarantees which someone of the Entente Powers might require on the sea but it certainly excludes all dismemberment, all avowed or disguised Protectorate and all measures incompatible with the sovereign rights of the Turkish state. We hope that the principles we announce will not find any contradictors. We are asked to respect the rights of the Germans. Why should we be asked then to trample under foot the rights of the Turks?

THE TURKISH QUESTION

"NEEDS MY ENTIRE SERVICES"

CAUSE COMPLETELY WON IN FRANCE

WHAT THE TURKS WANT.

WHAT INDIA SHOULD DO

THE AGA KHAN INTERVIEWED.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from England after an absence of nearly one year. On landing at the Mole Station he was given a reception and address by the members of the Khoja community, of which he is the spiritual head.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" His Highness informed him that his time had been employed, almost exclusively, in furthering the objects the Turkish Nationalists had in view. On the burning Indian questions the Aga Khan refused to give any opinion as he thought that they changed every moment—and he had been absent from India nearly eleven months, as he said. He paid a tribute to Mr. Montague's services in regard to the Khilafat question and said nobody could have done better. Even the ex-Viceroy Lord Chelmesford was exerting his influence on the right side. As for Lord Northfliffe's opinions, His Highness thought that nobody was more difficult to be convinced than his friend the "newspaper Napoleon" but once he was convinced there could be no stauncher friend. He asked Indians never to despair of a proper solution of the Turkish question, and never to accept anything as a finality. He warned Indians to beware of their position in East Africa.

INDIAN QUESTIONS.

His Highness said: It is not easy my giving any opinion as to Indian questions, because I have been away for nearly eleven months and the whole of this time my public activity was concentrated on the Turkish question. Indian affairs, internally, have moved so fast that even coming in a few hours since my arrival I see considerable difference, such as the wearing of Gandhi caps and use of Khaddar in the streets. In these circumstances, any expression of opinion about Indian subjects would be presumpatious on my part. My present concentration, which I hope will continue until the Turkish question is settled, on this one subject, does not indicate less patriotism or less fervour about India's own progress than that of any other of my countryman, but, according to my lights, sincerely believe that the Turkish question, which is most urgent and in which the future welfare of the whole Moslem world and the sentiment and affection of 70 millions of Indian citizens are bound up needs my entire services. The one reason I can claim for this rather, apparently, egotistical interpretation is that I have studied the Turkish question and been in touch with Turks of all thoughts for the last twenty years and more.

DISCUSSION ON TURKISH QUESTION

Well, we will discuss the Turkish question. I feel exactly like a man who is swimming across the stormy lake, who has reached a good long way, but who is still, in no sense, near the shore of safety, on the opposite side. At this moment, and with all the knowledge I have, it would be disloyal to my countrymen either to advise despondency or elation. The Turkish question is in mid-stream. I cannot, at present, even foretell whether there will be success or failure. To my Mussalman and my Hindu countrymen I may say: "Don't le go; keep on at it. Persist, but please don't bring into your persistence passion and racial hatred, but confidence in your good cause and in your inherent strength."

MR. MONTAGUE'S SERVICES.

It is my duty, and it is a very simple truth and justice, to say that Mr. Montague has been not only a hearty champion of our cause, but he is the very guardian, and no man not even Mr. Gandhi, even if he had been the Secretary of State for India, could have done more. I have come to know, since he retired, that Lord Chelmesford had advocated our cause with great vigour and strength. But the fact is they have not succeeded finally. On the other hand, we are a long way off from utter ruin too.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

In England, public opinion is divided, but it would be unfair to say that there are not large and powerful sections, in all political parties and among all classes, who now fully sympathise with our cause. In France, the Turkish cause has won a complete victory in public opinion and estimation, and, of course, in France there are sections of society who are still opposed to this idea, yet they do not count amongst the bulk of the nation. It was not without hesitation, that I came out at this time, but I believe that there will be time enough to get back before the proceedings really get much further. What the solution will be, whether it is going to be favourable or unfavourable, I am at least quite determined, at any cost to myself, to be there, even if I have to be quite alone in the struggle.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S LETTER.

You are asking me about the letter of Lord Northcliffe. Nobody who has the honour and privilege of knowing him, as well as I do, can doubt for one moment that he would be the last man to think of such a thing as "divide and rule," for I know well how difficult it is to convince him of the right and wrong of anything, but once convinced what a straightforward and stalwart champion he is!

THE IDEALS OF THE TURKS.

With a little luck, perhaps, by the end of 1922, we may see a healthy, strong national Turkey, such as the Turks themselves have dreamed of, as an idea, starting in a new career of prosperity and peace. The Turkish patriots have a clear and simple and honourable idea. It is not imperialism, or Pan this or Pan that, but based on their legitimate rights to national independence, development and progress as an absolutely free country. At no price will they accept old "servitudes." On the other hand, they do not want to have subject races. The ideal they have put before themselves is a progressive national state like Spain or Sweden. The last thing that Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his associates wish to bring into their country is a position of political superiority for Moslems over all other religions. All faiths must be equal in the Turkish State and the minorities must have the same protection and privileges as those enjoyed by the majority. I am convinced that the Turks, if given a fair chance and twenty years of peace, will become a great source of strength for the world's civilisation, and not only for Asia but even for Europe. They will become a bridge and bring about good-will amongst men, which is badly needed to-day in this world. Their example of progressive development, such as Spain and Sweden and other national States have carried,—and they are fit for it,—will have a good effect on Persia, on Afghanistan and many other Eastern countries.

I think, I may claim at this moment, I am working hard to bring about a favourable settlement, although I cannot go into the details, either after success or after failure. That is all.

On the Turkish question Non-Co-operators and Co-operators must work together. And we should not divide our forces even if there be a dim chance of success and I think it is little more than a dim chance. Should I ever be able honestly to say that the Turkish question is now solved with success, for defeat we must never accept whatever happens, then there is one question, I think, that needs a very serious consideration of some Indians who are not up to their neck in Indian internal politics, that is the question of the position of Indians in East Africa. It is open to many dangers.

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

TRADE CONDITION IMPROVING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 9.

In connection with the Immigration Restriction and Removal of Undesirable Ordinance for Uganda some rules have been published in the Official Gazette of Uganda which have come into operation from January, 1922. The rules though operating for all communities, it is apprehended, will be mostly used against Indians and I, therefore, desire to bring to the notice of the public in India some provisions which give in the hands of the Police most arbitrary powers. The first rule provides that every person desiring to enter the Protectorate of Uganda shall present himself before an immigration officer and every person failing to do so may be arrested *without warrant* by any police or Immigration Officer. The provision is very insulting for every person, because as soon as he enters Uganda he has to go to the Immigration officer. It does not matter to the Government whether he is a prince or a peasant but he has to present himself before the Immigration Officer. This is very humiliating for all. If it at all necessary to have an immigration Officer in Uganda, he should go to the station of entry and see that every new person entering the Protectorate fulfills all the conditions for entry into the protectorate, which are required by the ordinance. But besides this, if he fails thus to present himself before the Immigration Officer, he is liable to be arrested *without warrant* by the tiniest police of the country. Again, if required by the Immigration Officer, he has to give his finger-prints even though he may know how to sign his name. It will be remembered that Indians in South Africa resisted such a provision in that country with all their might and I hope Indians in Uganda will do same because it will be mostly Indians who will have to give finger-prints. Further the Immigration Officer is empowered under rule 7 to demand from those who do not possess a certificate required by these rules sureties for a sum not less than five hundred florins nor more than five thousand florins. Moreover, there is no appeal from the decision of the Immigration Officer and the Provincial Commissioner to the High Court. The rules are quite arbitrary and should be withdrawn immediately by the Government. There is absolutely no necessary for such rules in Uganda because the way to enter the Protectorate is from Mombasa—the entrance port of Kenya—and very strict regulations son why a person who desires to enters are already in force there. There is no reason why a person who desires to enter Uganda, should undergo a triple test as a desirable person to enter the Protectorate, first, in the case of an Indian from the Government in India, then from the Immigration Office at Mombasa and then again from the Immigration Officer in Uganda. Indians of Uganda have already protested against this autocratic rules and I draw the attention of the Government of India and request them to see if they can do anything in the matter.

How Man ates Are Worked.

Tanganyika is a mandated country, the mandate being conferred on the British Empire by the League of Nations. The articles of the mandate provide for equal treatment of all races. But it is going to be all on paper. The principle of equality of status for all communities inhabiting that territory has already proved fictitious. Indians in that territory have been very large buyers of property. But they are not allowed to travel first class on the railway. Two Indian gentlemen who have bought property more than any other European, were, very recently not allowed to travel first class. They asked for first class tickets but the clerk in charge said he was unable to issue them without the permission of the station-master. In the tariff book of the railway it is provided that first class tickets shall not be issued to any person except an European without the permission of the stationmaster. The stationmaster refused to allow these Indian gentlemen to travel first class and they had to travel [illegible] and the arbitrary rule of the railway in a mandated country throws a lurid light on the theory of equal rights for all races in mandated territories. This should at once be brought to the notice of the League of Nations which, I hope, will be able to rectify this wrong to other communities in the British-mandated country of Tanganiyaka.

Indians in Kenya have accepted the interim proposals of the Governor for four nominated members on the Legislative Council and one nominated member on the executive council. The East African Indian National Congress has accepted this proposal under pressure from the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Pollock and Mr. C. F. Andrews. Indians in Uganda will probably follow suit and accept the proposal of the Government of Uganda for nomination of one member on the Legislative Council of Uganda. The Indian demand for two members will be grantad, it is expected, very soon after the acceptance of one member, because till now prestige has been keeping back the Government from appointing two members to the Legislative Council.

Trade Condition.

Mr. C. F. Andrews while in Uganda was very much impressed by Indian enterprise there. Cotton is the staple crop of Uganda and out of about 80 cotton ginneries in that country, not less than 40 are owned by Indians. The quality of the cotton grown is good, but looking to the vastness of the country the acreage is very small. For the last few years there has been a gradual increase in the acreage and last year's crop which is about 80,000 bales was the largest produced in the country. Indian enterprise in this trade is slowly growing and some of the big Bombay firms show signs of investing money in this trade in the country. Unfortunately, on account of very low prices of cotton last year, natives did not grow much cotton and as a result the cotton crop this year is very meagre and ginners are apprehending a very bad year for them. The estimated yield this year is about 40,000 bales. The local Government has burdened the industry with heavy taxes and if at all enterprise in this direction is checked, the Government will be partly responsible for it. There is a tax of 3 Florins equal to 4/8 Rs. for 100 lbs of lint at the present exchange rate and besides, there is a ginning tax of 1,000 Florins i.e. Rupees 1,500 on every ginnery. It is quite natural that enterprise under such heavy taxation should dry down.

Trade in produce and other lines is very dull.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

FREE TRADE FAVOURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Before the Fiscal Commission to-day, Mrs. Annie Besant stated that she was generally in favour of free trade, subject to the condition of adequate equality in industrial development in Home country, compared with foreign countries which are its rivals. She considered the custom duties as the best means for raising revenue, and favoured heavy duties on the export of raw materials, such as jute and manganese. A well-constructed tariff would be preferable to direct taxation. She did not discern any distinct principles underlying the present tariff, except that it favoured British goods to the detriment of home production. She would protect Home manufacturer against foreign competition, until India could produce cloth enough for her people. She would raise import duties on British goods gradually, but at one place prohibitory duties on the Japanese imports.

Mr. A. J. Leech, of Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Company, favoured free trade as a whole, and admitted that the existing policy did not materially benefit Indian industries. Failing free trade, Imperial preference would be a splendid thing. Higher tariffs on cement, lamps, paints, paper etc. would tend to encourage them to be produced locally and reduce imports.

Mr. S. G. Sastry, stated that India required some protection and that no definite advantage was to be gained to India by Imperial preference.

Mr. B. K. Garudachar, Representative, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, favoured free trade with a slight modification. He proposed that some portion of the customs contributed by Indian States, indirectly, should be given to the respective Indian States.

Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Director of Industries, Mysore, stated that the interests of Mysore should be consulted before effecting changes in the fiscal policy and the State, should be given a share in all customs equivalent to an amount on the commodities consumed in Mysore, and that it should be represented on any body that may be appointed to watch effects of the fiscal policy. He emphasised the need for a special protection of Indian industries and did not consider Imperial preference was likely to be of advantage to India.

INDORE NOTES.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Jan. 29.

On the 29th people burnt foreign cloths in the Bazar, volunteers from the city having three female volunteers in their front, came in procession, shouting the popular cries and paraded the main streets. Sheth Chatelal's wife delivered a speech in the afternoon, in very touching language on the attainment of "Swaraj by self-sacrifice.

Marwari and Mahomedan females are not-caring to brave the official wrath. They have formed a party of volunteers under the guidance of Sheth Chhotelal's wife. They, dressed in Khadi, having Swaraj badges and flags, are singing national songs from house to house, and pathetically beseeching people to be on the side of "Swaraj."

Non-Co-operators Sheth Chhote Lall and Sheth Badu Lall arrested on the 27th instant were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each.

COLLECTION FOR ANGORA FUND AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

By the strenuous efforts of Maulanas Wilayathusain and Fakharuddin Jafari with other workers, Rs. 10,000 was collected here for the Angora Fund and it is expected that more will be collected when the Maulanas go into the interior of the District.

PICKETING IN AGRA.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA,, Feb. 1.

At a public meetings held yesterday it was resolved unanimously that small parties should patrol the city, persuading people to give up drinking. All the speakers told the audience that drinking was society, morally and medically harmful. Picketing of liquor shops in the District continues. As a result of picketing many shops are closing down in the district.

MALABAR SITUATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The following is an official summary of the Malabar situation for the week-ended the 29th January.

Fighting gangs under Avoker Mussaliar and Konnara Tangal are still concealed in the hills South-west of Calicut Taluq. Some of them have been killed or captured. Abdu Haji and a small party were killed in a Hindu temple near Pukkottur, and Karanth Mordin Kutti Haji was captured in the same area. Leaders named Coyamu and Muku Ayamad now practically remain to be accounted for. The Chin Hills battalion of the military police have been returned to Assam. Restoration of normal condition is still delayed by the reluctance of Jemmis to return. The most important criminals have been captured. Minor arrests are delayed by congestion in jails.

THE INDIAN ULSTER

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The "New Republic" of New York (America) writes in its issue of 28th December, 1921:—

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India, undertaken after much questioning, was undoubtedly intended by the British Cabinet as a means of conciliation. As the King's speech at Belfast marked a change of policy in Ireland from repression to discussion, so from the Prince was to be expected an announcement which would bring the position of Great Britain in India and of India within the Empire within the bounds of negotiation. The British Cabinet could scarcely have been so lacking in knowledge of the situation in India as to send the Prince with nothing but fair words in his mouth. They made that mistake in the case of the Duke of Connaught. Undoubtedly it was assumed that the personality of the Prince and the general glamor of royalty would make an immediate appeal to the ignorant masses; but it must further have been recognized that if there were no positive results from the royal visit the effect of this appeal would soon be lost or turned against British rule with a violence proportionate to the disappointment. The Prince was either a vessel of reconciliation or an agent of provocation.

On the two questions about which opposition to British rule in India centres the Prince was in a peculiarly favorable position to act as mediator. The first of these is that of the Khilafat, the British subjection of the Moslem world culminating in the partition of Turkey. That this should be the result of a war which India aided the Empire to win is especially galling to the Mussulmans of India. The pledges and the promises which the Indian government made to its subjects, presumably in good faith, are in direct conflict with the policy of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies. Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, is in opposition to Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill. This is a situation to meet which the power of the Crown has been preserved. The Prince could at least assure himself by personal investigation that Britain is paying in India for the Treaty of Severes, and its hostility to Angora.

The second which has advanced agitation against British rule is that of the Punjab atrocities and the punishment of those responsible for them. In this matter the embarrassment of the British government is equally acute. For the British have created an Ulster in India as in Ireland, an Ulster consisting first of British officials and soldiers who would find residence in India intolerable except on the theory of the divine right of a superior race, and secondly, of those Indians who for reasons of position, business or property, find their interest bound up with British rule. It is this section of the public, like Ulster more loyal than the King himself, to which British governors and generals are in the first instance responsible. As Ulster prepared an armed revolt in order to protect her allegiance, so this Indian Ulster is suspected of provoking the Punjab atrocities in order to render abortive the home rule plans of Mr. Montagu. When General Dyer's massacre was known in England, liberal journals pointed out that since protection of an infinitely small ruling class in the midst of a vast alien population was the first duty of the Indian soldier, he must in the last analysis be ready to meet the alternative which Dyer met with such insane misjudgment at Amritsar. It was impossible to punish Dyer, O'Dwyer and their gang. To the Indian Ulster they had been faithful even unto the death of thousands of men, women, and little children. It was impossible to prevent General Dyer's grateful compatriots from giving him £21,000 in addition to his pension. I was only after every effort had been made and had failed to secure justice upon these miscreants that Gandhi declared that cooperation with such a government was a moral degradation to India and a stain upon the honour of every Indian. To his protest all that the Duke of Connaught could reply was "Forgive and forget." And it is to the Indian Ulster that Lord Reading's pathetically jocular speeches before Anglo-Indian clubs are directed, speeches delivered and received with a sinking of heart which the faithful punctuation of "laughter and applause" cannot conceal. The greatest obstacle to the reconciliation between England and India is the Indian Ulster, and the only voice to which my Ulster will listen is that of the Crown. The Prince of Wales can tell the Indian Ulster, in popular parlance, "where it gets off."

For as the "Westminster Gazette" just now admitted, it is impossible for Britain to stay in India in opposition to the demand of the united Indian people, and this demand is formulating itself with extreme rapidity. As in Ireland, the British raj seems to be moving always in the rear of popular unrest, instead of intercepting it or heading it off by statesmanlike measures. The Amritsar massacre took place in April, 1919. Not until December did the House of Common consider the matter; and even with the report of the Hunter Commission before it, it failed to do justice. In response to this failure, Gandhi launched the first measures of non-cooperation, to which came the Duke of Connaught's magnanimous but belated reply. The Montagu-Chelmsford grant of legislative councils for India, composed of appointed and elected members, was a step toward home rule; but the first meeting did not take place until 1921, when the Indian National Congress had already become the voice of the Indian people. The Khilafat commission was allowed to go to London to plead the cause of Islam, but meanwhile the British were aiding Greece against Angora, and last October the Khilafat committee replied, threatening to declare independence unless such assistance ceased. The arrest of the Mohammedan leaders, the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew, and their sentence to two years' imprisonment on November 1st, was followed immediately by Gandhi's declaration of the final measures of Non-Cooperation, refused of taxes and military service.

The visit of the Prince of Wales was denounced by Gandhi as a further attempt to palliate the Punjab and Amritsar, and the breach of faith with the Mussulmans. He declared that "India will refuse to welcome the representative of a system of which she is sick to death," and whose visit is "an insult added to injury." At the same time he pledged the Non-Cooperators anew to their doctrine of non-violence, as a measure for the personal safety of the Prince and for all Europeans. The arrival of the Prince at Bombay was the occasion both of demonstrations of loyalty and of counter demonstrations which resulted in serious rioting, in which the Parsees especially suffered. To this Gandhi's answer is given in terms of humiliation and contrition. He declares that he holds himself personally responsible for the spirit of revolt, laments that he cannot fully control and discipline that spirit, and confesses that in the light of this fact he has come to the conclusion that mass civil disobedience cannot be started at present. In other words he admits a serious check to that revolutionary movement which by its peaceful methods had gained such dignity and prestige in the eyes of the world.

Gandhi accepts responsibility for the outbreak, but that responsibility belongs in far higher degree to the British. After all, their rule must finally rest on the consent of the governed, and if that consent is largely withdrawn in consequence of their acts the burden of proof is upon them. It is for them to define their position in India by negotiation or by the sword. If the Indian Ulster has its way it will be by the sword. Already the government seems determined to press the advantage which it immediately gains from the outbreak of violence. On pretext of the necessity of providing for the safety of the Prince the authorities are arresting nationalist leaders in various cities in advance of his visit, Lajpat Rai in Lahore, Motilal Nehru in Allahabad, and and by so doing are at once offering a challenge to the people and depriving them of a leadership that so far has been a restraining influence. The presence of the Prince in India offer an occasion for the application of statesmanship, and we repeat our belief that the British Cabinet would not have sent him without planning to take advantage of it. That this intention is rapidly being defeated by the Indian Ulster is beyond doubt. Gandhi has made himself personally responsible for the safety of the Prince, who under this protection could go into the meeting of the Indian National Congress, and hear India herself on the subject of her wrongs. Instead he lurks within the pale of Indian Ulster, enjoying the prodigality of the Gaekwar of Baroda, exchanging toasts with Lord Reading, and uttering public platitudes like the Duke of Connaught while his royal progress becomes a trail of blood. Once more the fair hopes and honest intentions of benevolent imperialism have been defeated by the inevitable conditions of imperial rule.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY SHANKARACHARIYA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MRAOTI, Feb. 2.

Picketing here is going on. On the 31st Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya, Dr. Kutakoti, who is here, conferred titled on the following persons:—Maharashtra Veer on Veer Vamanrao Joshi for dauntlessness, Kavi Bhushan on Mr. Balwant Ganesh Khaparde for his poems "Sangee Ratna," on Master Deenanath of the Balwant Dramatic Company and others.

Volunteer organizations are being formed.

SARASWATI PUJA..

N. C. O.'S. TAKE A DAY'S REST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Non Co-operators took a day's rest to day, and suspended their activities owing to Saraswati Puja. There was no meeting, nor picketing of any kind in the city today.

PUJA IN JAIL.

Saraswati Puja was celebrated to-day, at Kidderpore Jail by Congress volunteers detained there. The jail authorities allowed the boys to bring images inside the jail and perform the puja in the regular way.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on Thursday.—(A.P.)

REPRESSION IN MADRAS.

ARRESTS OF DRS. RAJAN AND SASTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Doctors Rajan and Sastry were arrested on warrants under section 107 and 111 Kothandaraman under section 108, All in the train when they returned to Trichinopoly from Kumbakonam after the executive meeting of the 1st February night a Sub-Inspector showed the warrant after the train had moved from Kumbakonam station. The arrests were cheerfully taken by the leaders who were taken to the Central Jail Trichy. The trial is posted to-day before the Deputy Magistrate. The following is a copy of the order served on doctors Rajan and Sastry.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me by credible information that you are organising to picket liquor and cloth shops in Trichy from 1st February, with the intention of using force against the persons who resort to those shops and that you are likely to commit breach of peace you are hereby required to show cause why you should not be required to enter into bond for Rs. 1,000 and also to give security by bond of two sureties each in sum of Rs. 1,000 that you will keep the peace for one year."

Rajan Chetty, First Class Magistrate.

Mr. Kothandaraman was ordered to security for good behaviour against delivering seditious speeches.

Volunteers are picketing arrack shops. Same order under Section 144 was served on 1st February, on 36 persons, including prominent men. The services rendered by these arrested leaders to the Tamil province are unique and it is hoped their places will be filled immediately by others and the work carried on with the unabated zeal and vigour. From the numerous orders served on workers under Section 144 it is clear Government has decided on a campaign of repression rivalling that of Bengal.

ARRESTS AT FARUKHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FARUKHABAD, Jan. 82.

Mr. Oppenham, the District Magistrate of Farukhabad has aften all shaken off his lethargy. After performing his drama of 22nd when he arrested some eleven volunteers and subsequently released them all, he thought it fit to arrest all the prominent workers. Military platoons were parading the city from early morning and all the important streets were, figuratively speaking, deluged with sepoys armed with guns and bayonets. All this was done to arrest the most prominent of the Congress and Khilafat workers of the District, Maulana Syed Aby Nabi Sahab, the President of the District Congress committee. He was arrested at about 10-30 a.m. and then after some time, finding the atmosphere all around calm and quite. The military was withdrawn and the city was left to itself. The volunteers in their thousands were also parading the city and propogating the doctrines of the Great Apostle Mahatma Gandhi.

To-day the cases of P. Chander Sen of Shamshabad and Kuarisukhandra Singh of Khimsepur were tried for being Congress volunteers. The judgement is reserved till 28th instant.

The net result of all this is that the number of volunteers is growing unexpectedly large every moment and there is activity afround and it is hoped that the District will be ready for Civil disobedience very shortly. More arrests are expected.

HARTALS AT MEHKAR AND LONAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MEHKAR, Jan. 31.

The Congress Committee organised a public meeting on 28th January for observing hartal on 30th Mr. Pimpriker presiding. Picketing resolution was unanimously passed Mr. Kale made a fervent appeal for District Congress Fund and Rs. 1,500 was promised on the spot. Misses Soman offered gold mohors. Complete hartal was observed Rajderker Dande Kaole Saoji delivered impressive speeches Soman Rajeshwarrao organised public meeting in Sonati Fair 30th, complete hartal was observed successfully at Lonar defying Police intimidation. even though Monday was a bazar day.

HARTAL AT BILASPUR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR, Jan. 31.

In puruance of the resolution of the Hindustani C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, calling upon people to observe complete hartal on 30th January the day of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Nagpur, as a protest against the present policy of Government, the people of Bilaspur town suspended all ordinary business. All shops, vegetable and meat markets were closed. Every kind of vehecular traffic ceased. The hartal was more complete than that of 17th November. News of the observance of complete hartal from the interior is pouring in.

RAID ON "PATRIKA" AND "SERVANT" OFFICES.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2..

The offices of the "Servant" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" were searched late last night in connection with the allegations made by those papers against the police regarding an assault on Srimati Hemnalini Ghosh.

On the 19th January, a meeting had been held on a plot of land in Russa Road. The police had dispersed the crowd, and brickbats had been hurled on the police. In this connection, a woman Hemnalini Ghose had been injured.

Copies of the papers contained the allegations were seised.

RISE OF NATIONS.

SWAMI SATYDEV'S ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Swami Satya Deo delivered an address on "The Rise of Nations" at the Marwadi Vidhyalaya on Sunday last.

The Swami began by observing that the first essential for the rise of nations was self-realisation, by which he meant complete equipment of mind, soul and heart. For its attainment, knowledge of all that was good and abiding was equally essential; and knowledge could not be acquired without clear and independent thinking. He therefore exhorted the people to throw off mental slavishness, and to cultivate the power of independent and clear thinking. If the Indian soul was under thraldom it was because the Indian people were like birds in the cage, be it golden or iron. He deplored the fact that while knowledge was so essential, the Indian people were debarred from knowing their own history, which page by page contained nothing but a glowing account of Indian defeats, because it was always the policy of the ruling nations to belittle the history of their enslaved subjects. If the Indian people wanted to know their real history, they must read the books of Dutt and others which were a real guide on the subject. The united will of the people counted a great deal. In this connection, he recalled the American War of Indepence, and explained how America had been able to win complete independence, although at one time the majority of her people thought that they were utterly helpless against a powerful Ruler like Great Britain.

NEED OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE AND POETS.

A complete and pure national language was another great desideratum for the salvation of a nation. Langauage made or unmade nations. It was the expression of the nations's soul. From the way in which the national language was spoken and written, anyone could make out the character of that nation. He told them to learn, by all means, Western virtues and study Western literature and science, and introduce them into their own literature. While he was in America, he told the Americans to their face what their defects were, and extolled before them the virtues and fine qualities of the Indians. While he was in India he would reverse the process and tell the Indian people their own defects, and extoll before them the American virtues and their fine and excellent qualities. He urged, that the one lesson that India ought to learn from America was to cherish the ideal of freedom at any cost, however great the price might be, and added that Mr. Andrews articles were in perfect accord with his views. No price was greater and the price of extreme sufferings, privations and self-sacrifices must be paid, if the goal was to be achieved. He then gave a spirited and crushing answer to those who through good and evil report urged *ad nauseum* that India could not attain Swaraj until there was a common national religion.

The Swamiji then said that for the growth of national awakening, national poets were badly needed. Indians did not want mere plagiarists, who were too many. They wanted poets of the type of Voltaire and Rasseau, whose national songs drove the French people simply mad after the national ideal. He asked whether India had a single national song, even Bande Mataram, which was capable of producing such a marvellous effect. He then said that pen was mightier than the sword, and explained how the writings of a single American lady secured independence for the Negroes.

ADORE PRINCIPLES.

Continuing, the speeker said he was always confronted with the question as to what would happen as to their great national movement, if the Mahatmaji was arrested. He reminded all to adore and worship *Principles and not Persons*. The only difference between the Mahatmaji and the masses was that the former realised within himself the high ideals of life, which the masses had not. If they did, they would be as good as the Mahatmaji. Hence it was essential that they should have as many leaders as possible, so that if Mahatmaji was arrested, they should be ready and prompt to fill his place. They should rely on themselves and inwardly feel that they could emancipate themselves. Surely it was given only to the great to admire and worship the actions and high principles of great men of the past. He attached great importance to national education of the masses in our own language and of our own literature. First-hand knowledge must be gained and personal experiences acquired. And then all that was required was to work, "heart within and God overhead." He urged the people to work for the Congress, to enlist as National Volunteers and to be ready for the struggle of Swarajya. Non-violent Non-Cooperation was the only method available to such a helpless and disarmed nation as India was to achieve the national goal. He maintained that public life should be purified; sacrifice and untold sufferings undergone; insults and abuses borne with equanimity; imprisonment and arrests courted; fine qualities of head and heart such as courage, chivalry self-help, purification of the soul etc., should be cultivated, if India was to attain its destiny.

The Swamiji concluded by saying that as the children of the soil, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Jews etc., should first consider themselves as Indians; and so far as the nation was concerned, should obliterate from their minds the idea of individuality. He urged them never to lose faith in their national ideal and in God. It was the faith which mattered most, for ultimately, God helping, the Indians were bound to attain to their legitimate goal. (Loud Applause).

In proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his very able and learned address, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, the President of the Sabha, explained how the labourers from all over Europe who migrated into America called themselves Americans within 24 hours of their landing, and added that having regard to the fact that India was the land of their ancestors for ages past it was all the more imperative for them all to banish from their minds the idea of individuality so far as the national ideals were concerned.

Best opportunity for Contractors, Merchants and Businessmen.

The following are available for sale F.O.R. Balharshah G. I. P. Railway.

			Tons of 50 Cft.
(1).	Seasoned Machine sawn best Allapilli Teak Scantlings, planks, posts and battens of various sizes & 6 ft & adove in lengths	about	1500
(2).	Do. do. from 3" to 6" in length	,,	1000
(3).	Do. do. ,, 1" to 3" ,,	,,	300
(4).	Machine Sawn Bija Sal Scantlings & planks of sizes	,,	18
(5).	Machine Sawn Haldoo Scantlings & planks of sizes	,,	50
(6).	Allapilli Teak Round Logs 10 to 25 in length and 3 to 6 ft in mid girth	,,	1500
(7).	Shishum Round Logs 5 to 26 ft in length ond 1 to 4 ft in girth	,,	40
(8).	Tiwas Round logs do do	,,	80

ALLAPILLI TEAK IS FOUND EQUAL TO BURMA TEAK-VIDE REPORTS.

ANY OTHER INFORMATION MAY BE HAD OF

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI,

SAW MILLS

BALLARPUR C.P. Chanda Dist.

BALLARPUR

Auction — MOTOR — Auction

Indian Automobile Company, Ltd.,

WILL HOLD A

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR

"MOTOR AUCTION MART"

310, LAMINGTON ROAD (OFF JACOB CIRCLE)

On Sunday the 5th February at 3 p. m.

AUCTION LIST

OVERLAND Taxi with Touring body.
DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE, 6 cylinder, Landaulette Body.
RENAULT 2 cylinder Landaulette Body.
HUMBER 4 cylinder Touring Body.
CLEMENT BAYARD 4 cylinder 1914 Model Touring Body
BELSIZE, 4 cylinder 20/25 H. P. Ford Black.
CLEMENT BAYARD 2 cylinder Coach built Body.
WILLYS KNIGHT 4 cylinder Touring Body.
PILLON CAR 4 cylinder 10 H. P. Touring Body.
DARKOPP 14/16 H. P. 5/7 seater Torpedo Body
DODGE Lando Body.
READING STANDARD Motor Cycle.
SIDDLEY DAISY 4 cylinder open Body.
OVERLAND 4 cylinder 20 H. P. Touring Body.
OVERLAND 6 cylinder 5 seater.
MAXWELL 1214 4 cylinder Touring Body.
CHARRON 1216 4 cylinder 5 seater.
WILLYS KNIGHT 4 cylinder 5 seater.
OVERLAND 4 cylinder 20 H. P. 5 seater.

CAN BE SEEN AT THE

LARGEST SHOWROOMS & WORKSHOPS OF THE

Indian Automobile Company, Ltd.,

310, LAMINGTON ROAD (Off JACOB CIRCLE.)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27-11-6
Bars gold forward 27-12 6
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27-11-0
Bars silver ready 92-10-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 92-3-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 90-7-0

EXCHANGE.

B C rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16
B C rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4
Tone of exchange—steady—Steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 333
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 353
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 343
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs 169
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 163
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 268
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 178
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 361
London gold ready sh 95-9
London silver ready d 35-2
London silver forward d 34-12
Tone of silver—quiet—steady, small business.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 4.30
French exchange Frcs 51.50
Swiss exchange Frcs 22.00
Belgium exchange Frcs 53.90
Italian exchange Frcs 92.20
German exchange Mrks. 880.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8
5 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 99/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 102/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

FINANCE.

Money market is quiet with less inquiry for short term deposits. Call money is not wanted even at 3½ per cent. The chief cause for this lull is the stagnation in our export trade. There is a fair demand from some quarters for nine months treasury bills, which appear more attractive than the six months.

Exchange has been a steady market this week, with hardly any important fluctuation or business being put through. The inquiry for import or bullion is now small. One of the main features of the week has been the improvement in the American London Exchange from 4.23 dollars to 4.30 dollars. This rise eis due to the decreasing balance of trade in favour of America and Liverpool not buying cotton.

Gold has been a steady market with a fair upcountry demand of about 12,000 tolas. The stock is estimated at about one and half lakhs tolas. The total import of gold in coins and bullion amounted to Rs. 2,40,000 about and four boxes value not declared.

Silver opened firm on bears covering sales for February settlement. Later on the market was somewhat easy on London advices, but closes steady at Rs. 92-12. The off-take averaged about 58 bars—a day, and the stock is estimated at about 1,500 bars. The total imports of silver was for Rs. 47,39,323 in coins and 144 bars.

The Shanghai London rate is 3/5½ per tael Hongkong-London 2/6 3/4 per dollar and Japan London 2/2 5/16 per yen.

SHARES.

During the early part of the week, a very large "budlee" business was done in cotton mill shares yielding about 9 to 12 per cent. Later on it is reported that the bulls have been offering to budli shares on the basis of even 15 to 18 per cent. This state of affairs is somewhat serious, as it now transpires that the majority of investors are not holding shares, and that even those who are habitually doing nothing else but budlees, are very reluctant to put out large funds.

As usual the speculative bull element is still prevalent, and as soon as the bulls withdraw during the course of the day from their buying ventures, the market recedes several points.

The cloth market is still bad, and whuile the price of Indian Mill cloth is still maintained at about Rs. 1-8 per pound, it is reported that Japanese cloth is now sold at about Rs. 1/1 per pound. Yarns are still dull and the inquiry from China is conspicuous by its absence.

In the miscellaneous section, there was less business passing. Trams are down to Rs. 112, on bulls unloading, while Tata Steel deferreds are dull about Rs. 230. Bank shares are down mostly on selling orders from outside markets.

The settlement difficulties with regard to Finlay Mill shares are still pending, and it is sincerely hoped that a reasonable solution will be arrived at shortly.

The market remained quiet during the day.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange—

BANKS

Imperial 1300xd; India 126; Central 37; Tata Bank 18/4; Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2700; Alliance 320; Apollo 82/8 xd; By Cotton 1180; By Dyeing 1630; Bradbury 1050; Century 917/8; Cent India 4465; Colaba Land 2500; Coorla 275; Crescent 575; Currimbhoy 1582/8; David 1502/8; Edw Sassoon 615; Fazulbhoy 1460; Gokak 225; Ind Bleaching 222/5; Ind Malwa 620; Jamshed Mfg 525; Kastoorchand 1150; Kohinoor 3170; Meyer Sassoon 380; New Great 867/8; New City 720; Pabani 940; Pearls 1135; Phoenic 1015; Premier 197/8; Planet 295; Shapurji 377/8; Simplex 810; Standard 2400n; Swadeshi 4675; Swan 1415; Tata Mill 1300n; Vishnu Cotton 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 645; Ahd Elec 150; Alcock 635; B Burma 515; B Burma N I 145 pr; Bt Burma pet 10; B Tramway 108/12; B Flour 1625; B Steam 247/8; Bundi Cement 40; Ind Cement 300; Katni Ord 245 xd; Katni Defd 1225 xd; New India Insur 17; Oriental Life 350; Port Canning 610; Shivrajpur 29; Tata Iron Ord 70; Tata Iron Defd 230; Tata Iron N Ord 61/4; Tata Iron N Defd 185; Tata Hydro 775 xd; Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Feb. 3.

During the week our market ruled quiet with small demand and easier advices from other Indian markets and prices for ready sugars have been reduced by one rupee per cwt. all round.

Karachi and Calcutta markets have declined since last week to the extent of two rupees per cwt. all round.

After large business done in all the Indian markets there was reaction and a fair quantity of Mauritius Crystals changed hands amongst dealers in our market for January-February shipment at Rs. 14-12 to Rs. 15 C.I.F. Java market ruled quiet in the early part of the week and prices were reduced to 16 gilders and since last two days owing to short covering prices have been advanced to 18¼ gilders. Mauritius market keeps steady without any business to report.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 20-12 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 60,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-8 equal to 18s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 4,000 bags.

Belgian Rs. 20-12 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 33,000 bags.

Mauritius, Rs. 20-12, stocks 55,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Bowenkirk with 17,000 bags Belgian sugar.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

find in Glaxo a most valuable aid, for, taken regularly two or three times a day by the mother herself (both before and after the birth of her baby), Glaxo not only maintains the Mother's own strength without taxing her digestion, but also enriches and increases the flow of breast milk. This is because milk makes milk, and Glaxo is the nourishing solids of the finest cow's milk, suitably modified and made germ-free and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process.

Should the breast milk fail from any cause, or not nourish Baby satisfactorily, Glaxo can be given to Baby in turn with the breast or as the sole food from birth, for it contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm

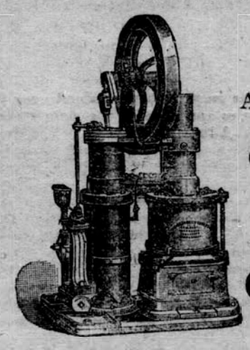
Glaxo

is in continuous use by

Over 1,200 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



HOT-AIR
ENGINE and PUMP
Arranged for a deep well with furnace for Wood or Coal
6" Cylinder 1½" Section & discharge, 1,000 Gallon Capacity per hour
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Clubwalla & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

TO SUBCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No, if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct us also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager
"The Bombay Chronicle."

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises

* * * *

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

* * * *

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E THE GOVERNOR.

Makers to H M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912

MOHANLAL & Co.,

JEWELLERS,

Telephone No. 1795.

97-201, Sk. Memmon Street, BOMBAY.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP

Is not merely a boon, it is a necessity to those who suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, pains or fulness after meals, flatulence, acidity, headaches, biliousness or constipation! Its beneficial effects upon the principal organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels—is most remarkable. The Syrup tones and strengthens them, and entirely banishes digestive disorders. Countless thousands of people owe their present good health and spirits to this well-proved remedy of fifty years' repute! Test it for yourself to-day.

THE HERBAL TONIC

Mr. C. J. Brown, the well-known taxidermist, of 42, Sherlock Street, Port Elizabeth, speaking of his indigestion said:—"The worst symptoms were loss of appetite, intense pains at the pit of the stomach, sleeplessness, a feeling of fulness after meals, and uncomfortable flushes of heat.
"I was gratified to find," he adds," that the first bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup afforded me great relief, and my improvement continued so rapidly, that, by the time I had finished two bottles, I was completely restored to health. I invariably keep a bottle in the house for the use of my family and self, and often recommend it to my friends." Test it for yourself to-day!

FOR LIVER & STOMACH TROUBLES

NOTICE.

Carbon Products | Limited,

are prepared to receive Tenders for the Sole Agency of handling their following products:—

PETROL, COKE, GAS, PITCH (Coal-tar), LIQUID OIL, NON-CORROSIVE PAINT.

Apply at 47-*A*, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Mhatre's Art STUDIO.

"BHIMSEN."

By SHAMRAO G. MHATRE.

Works in Marble and Bronze Statuary both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHOWPATEE, BOMBAY, 7.

FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those who have been following the dreadful tragedy in the unfortunate district of Malabar need not be told that one of the difficult problems there is the one relating to the forcibly converted Hindus. It is now nearly certain, as the Government of India said the other day, that their number may run into thousands and those who have, like myself, seen hundreds of these people will not ordinarily doubt the vastness of their number. In order to give your readers an idea of the circumstances under which poor Hindus came to be forcibly converted, I am sending you along with this covering letter 20 statements taken by one of our workers in Calicut from those families who have recently arrived in our camps in Calicut from village in the same Taluk of Ernad. A close perusal of these statements will show that all these conversions were forced on the people, mostly Thiyyas or the untouchable Hindus. These were performed between the 30th October and the 2nd of December, 1921. In these are included one Blacksmith, whose services were impressed for making 35 swords one carpenter and a Panikker (Astrologer) low caste. The total number in this single group is 107, divided into 54 men and 53 women. Many of your readers may not know exactly the nature of this ceremony which may briefly be described as follows:—Bath is common to all as the first step. Then, in the case of man, there is clean shaving of the head followed by the recitation of a few prayers from the Koran called Khelma in a mosque where he is taken. Then he is given a dress and a Moplah cap. He is subsequently made to dine along with other Moplahs and his circumcision ceremony is performed at some convenient later date. In the case of women they too are made to recite Khelma, given food and are supplied with jackets and coloured clothes, the usual dress of Moplah woman. Holes are bored all round their ear flaps for putting rings of various kinds. In the accompanying cases the common features that are noticed are as follows:—Prior to conversion armed rebels approach these men in their houses at various hours of the day and even at night and threaten them with death if they did not accept Islam. It is, however, gratifying to learn that several of them were given shelter by their kindly Moplah neighbours and were concealed by them so that they may escape conversion, and when pressure became great they too invariably had to persuade their refuges to accept Islam to avoid death or brutal molestation. As the people were poor their loses by plunder and loot, etc., at the hands of the Moplahs were not considerable, and as a result of their acceptance of Islam they escaped molestation. But the very fact that they were anxious to shake off the faith forced on them, shows that they were unwilling to remain as followers of Islam and that they were true lovers of their religion. It is a very hard lot and the agonies of such life can only be imagined.

We have now in our camps a very large number of such forcibly converted Hindus and it is believed that until perfect order is restored and the local Moplahs in their villages give assurance that they will not be further molested, these people ordinarily will hesitate to go back again for a fear of death and it will be difficult for those who are assisting them now to drive them out of their camps.

I am told, therefore, that even when other refuges go back to their amsams on the restoration of order and peace, these forcibly converted unfortunate people will have to be kept in a separate camp until their return is considered quite safe; and our committees is taking measures to look to the need of this class of unfortunate refugees whose number, I must say, in our camps alone will be prettey large.—Yours, etc.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
(General Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Statement No. 1.

Name.—Chaliyath Kunhu; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Three men and three women.

Cholakkal Thodiyil Mammikutty accompanied by six to seven well armed associates came to our house at 6 a.m. and forcibly took us to the nearest mosque. They threatened us with death if we did not accept Islam. We went the next day to the mosque as settled and were converted at 6 o'clock. They converted five members of my family along with me. They took away two idols of our family Gods made in gold and silver saying they were not necessary after our change of faith. They were about Rs. 50 in value. After conversion we were not at all molested in any way.

Statement No. 2.

Name.—Moochkkal Kunhu; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—One man and three women.

About 10 well armed rebels came to our house at 12 o'clock in the day and searched for me. I fled for safety. When I found that my life was in danger unless I adopted Islam, I allowed myself to be converted. I was converted in Thachinitukkan mosque along with my mother's elder sisters and two of her girls. As my family was away at Ottapalam they escaped conversion. My circumcision ceremony was also gone through. They did not bore the ear flaps of our women as in the case of Moplah women. After conversion they left us alone. It is through the friendly intervention of Kunhahammad Molla and Kunhi Ahamad that we saved our lives.

Statement No. 3.

Name.—Parayatt Thuppan; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Four men and six women.

When we were on our way to Calicut we were waylaid by Kurukkan Moidin and some other well armed rebels. They took us back to our house. They kept watch over us for five days. On the sixth day we were converted by Muthukoya Thangal at Mangalath Paraparambil mosque. Three of us were circumcised. Women were not molested. We were deprived of our household utensils worth about Rs. 10. After conversion we were not at all troubled. Those who took us to the mosque were our neighbours.

Statement No. 4.

Name.—Kezhiparambath Nayadi; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu), Taluk, Ernad.

Number converted.—Two men.

Shortly after the rebellion broke out we took our family to Palghat. I and my younger brothers were on our way to Palghat, when we were accosted by 50 rebels, well armed, who threatened us with death unless we accepted Islam. We were taken from the neighbourhood of Mambram mosque to Paraparamba mosque and converted on the same day. We were not circumcised, as we pleaded that if circumcised we will not be able to work and make out a living. They gave us time till the rest of the family returned. Before conversion the household utensils worth about Rs. 15 were taken away. After conversion there was no trouble. All the rebels were outsiders.

Statement No. 5.

Name.—Kalliakodan Pangan; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converted.—Three man and four women.

In the night some three well armed rebels came to us and threatened us with death if we did not accept Islam. Next day we were taken by Assanfutty and others to Nellipar-amba mosque and were converted. We were given a feast on the day of circumcision. I was not circumcised as that was done before. Our property was not looted. There was no molestation after conversion. The rebels who came to us were outsiders. It was the friendly intervention of our neighbour Muhammad on the condition that we will accept Islam on the next day that saved our lives.

Statement No. 6.

Name.—Pattalathil Mundan; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad

Number of converts.—Three men and two women.

Muthur Ahamad used to come to us daily and would tell me that if we did not accept Islam they wouldn't allow us to remain at home. One Alavi belonging to Muthur gave me two alternatives, either I must leave the place or allow myself to be converted to Islam if not we would be killed. As outsiders began to force us, our neighbours also entreated us to get ourselves converted in order to be free from molestation. Accordingly Kootaparambil Poker converted us at the Palath Chemakki mosque. We were not circumcised. We were given some time for that. I lost vessels worth about Rs. 20.

Statement No. 7.

Name.—Puzhayil Anasankutty; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Four men and four women.

About ten well armed rebels visited our house five times. We took shelter on their arrival in the house of our neighbour Moo-kammal Moidin. When the pressure from the rebels became intense our friend Moidin also told us that we would not be safe there unless we accepted Islam. I and my family about 8 in number went to Paraparambil mosque and allowed ourselves to be converted. We were not circumcised. After conversion there was no molestation.

Statement No. 8.

Name.—Chambayil Kunhutty; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Two men and two women.

Kambrath Hydres and his gang waylaid us on our way to Kottakkal for safety. They tied our hands to our backs and brought us to Paraparamba mosque and effected our conversion to Islam. Before conversion we were looted. After conversion there was no trouble. They did not circumcise when we pleaded impossibility to work for some days after the ceremony.

Statement No. 9.

Name.—Mullappalli Karappan; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—One and two women.

Kuzhimannil Kanthi and others came to us well armed and threatened us with death if we did not accept Islam. On the next day we went to Valiyakuzhimannil mosque and allowed ourselves to be converted. We were not circumcised. There was no molestation after conversion.

Statement No. 10.

Name.—Athanveettil Changutta; Caste Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Eight men and four women.

The gang of Kunhalavi about 50 in number came to our house and threatened us with death if we did not accept Islam. Our neighbours told the rebels that they would see that we accepted Islam. So we were not molested just then. On the fifth day Kallur Ahamad-Kutty took us to Kunnamnur mosque and had us converted. No circumcision was performed. After conversion there was no trouble. After our departure to this place we heard that our house was looted.

Statement No. 11.

Name.—Charakkat Chathunni; Caste—Carpenter (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Two men and two women.

Kunhalavi's gang came and threatened us with death if we did not accept Islam. We were converted from the Paraparamba mosque. We were not circumcised. No looting was done. There was no trouble afterwards.

Statement No. 12.

Name Achikadu Raichan; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Two men and three women.

When we were on our way to Parappanangadi for safety we encountered 50 well armed rebels who threatned us with death if we did not change our faith. We went to Paraparamba Thangal's house and allowed ourselves to be converted. We were circumcised too. Our house was not looted. There was no trouble afterwards.

Statement No. 13.

Name.—Ullattil Parambil Chandan; Caste.—Blacksmith (Hindu) Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Two men and two women.

Kurukkan Moidin and a few others came to our house and forcibly took me to Thalavappu and compelled me to make swords, for them. I yielded to them. The next day they took me to Paraparamba Thangals house and converted me. After days the whole of my family was converted in the same place. I made 35 swords for the rebels. There was no trouble after conversion.

Statement No. 14.

Name.—Mar Pheedan Velu; Caste—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Four men and one women.

Some outsiders belonging to Kunhalavi's gang used to compel us to embrace Islam. But some well intentioned neighbours intervened on our behalf for some time. At last they too advised us to change our creed so as to be free from molestation. Consequently we went to Paraparambil Thangal's house and got ourselves converted. The circumcision ceremony was also performed. After conversion there was no trouble. We were not looted.

Statement No. 15.

Nome.—Theruvath Kuttan; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Three men and six women.

Corroborated statement No. 14 and added as follows:—We were taken to Vallakat Pulakal mosque and were converted by Kunhalan Molla. We were not circumcised and there was no trouble after conversion.

Statement No. 16.

Name.—Palaparambil Gopalan; Caste.—Astrologer (Hindu); Taluk—Ernad.

Number of converts.—One man and one women.

When we were on our way to Kottakkal some rebels belonging to Parappur took us back to Paraparamba and converted us forcibly after keeping us there for two days. The circumcision ceremony did not take place.

Statement No. 17.

Name.—Manamal Ayyappan; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Four men and three women.

Kunhalavi's gang forced us to embrace Islam. We had no other alternative. So we yielded. We were taken to Pookath mosque and converted. The circumcision ceremony also took place. Before conversion we were looted. We lost paddy worth about Rs. 7.

Statement No. 18.

Name.—Parutthadan Thami; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Four men and two women.

Our neighbours Pookil Ahamad and others came upon us and took us to Paraparamba Thangal's house and converted us. The circumcision did not take place.

Statement No. 19.

Name Maruthodan Matha; Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—Two women.

We were hearing of murders committed by armed rebels on those who did not change their creed. Fearing that we will be killed if we did not accept Islam we went to Paraparambil Thangal's house and got ourselves converted.

Statement No. 20.

Name Ambattuthodiyil Unneeri, Caste.—Thiyya (Hindu); Taluk, Ernad.

Number of converts.—One man.

Kunhalavi and his gang came and threatened me with death if I did not accept Islam. Consequently I went to Vengara mosque and changed my creed. My circumcision was not done. After conversion there was no trouble.

AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SEATS AND OIL ENGINES.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2 ins. and 4 ins. Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines.

SOLE AGENTS,

S. Navalkar & Sons.,

316, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Telegrams: "UTTAMHETI," Bombay.

RELIANCE = RELIABLE.

WE undertake repairs, to all makes of cars and guarantee satisfaction.

WE draw estimate, for paint, upholstery, mechanical over-haul and coach-work. Free of charge.

WE reduce your Repair bill, by sending our mechanic to your house for free inspection and advise.

WE guarantee, that you get un-interrupted service, during all times.

WE entertain one and all to come and see our manager direct — from famous — "COLUMBIA" factory.

Reliance Motor Works, Ltd.,

SPECIALIST IN REPAIRS

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Telegrams: "Remoworks." BOMBAY. Phone No. 4557.

MORINAGA'S MILK CARAMELS

NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIOUS

Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ld.,

TOKYO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates and Biscuits etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Colombo

MELLIN'S FOOD

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Mellin's Food.—For the use of Infants from Birth.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning and invalids.

AMBER TIPS TEA

"OUTER AND INNER SEAL"

These words appear on every tin of AMBER TIPS.

Tell us what they mean and we will hand you over.

Rs. 5000.

The Great fictional detective

SHER O K HOLM S

Once said that the simplest problem, is often the most difficult to solve, simply because it is so simple.

Our problem is more than simple.

It is so apparent that any school boy should correctly interpret it after reading carefully EVERY SINGLE WORD printed on the labels of the tins.

And yet, out of the large number of solutions which we have already received, not one is correct. Some however, are quite near the mark and we would advise all competitors to keep on trying.

AMBER TIPS

The finest and most wholesome Tea ever produced in India is packed in two standard qualities and sold by all first class shopkeepers in Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

Re. 1-8-0

PEKOE BLEND

Re. 1-4-0

A postcard will bring you full particulars of our prize competition.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,

AMBER TIPS BUILDINGS,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT AND OTHER RISKS

The Empire

Head Office BOMBAY.

REPRESSION IN RESIDENCY INDORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 31.

You are already aware by this time that repression is in full swing in the Residency Indore. Briefly I may review the situation. About a fortnight ago a dozen persons were called and warned by the Residency District Magistrate not to indulge in political activities. This warning was gratuitous and uncalled for and was disregarded naturally. A week ago Swami Gyananand came here and delivered lecture under the auspices of the District Congress Committee. The Swami was served with a notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code and one local gentleman Vaidya Chhaganlal was similarly treated. The Swami received the notice while he was leaving Indir. A day later i.e., on 22-1-22, the A. G. G. served orders on Seth Badrilal, Seth Chhotilal and Pandit Aryadull Jugdan President, Vice-President and Secretary of the District Congress Committee respectively under Section 100 of the Indore Residency Bazar regulations ordering these three persons to leave the Residency area within 48 hours of the receipt of the notice. The deportation order only said that for political reasons it was expedient that these people should quit the Residency limits. The orders have been disobeyed by all the three persons and they were tried within 10 minutes under Section 188 I. P. C. and sentenced to one months imprisonment each on 20th instant. The arrests were made under a great display of armed force which caused intense excitement, great enthusiasm and some terror among the people. The same day proclamation was publicly made prohibiting any meeting. But this proclamation is being disobeyed and meetings are held everyday thousands of people attending them from Indore Residency, city and even outside. Pandit Chhaganlal also disobeyed the order under 144 Criminal Procedure yesterday and delivered a speech. Pandit Omkardutt also spoke yesterday.

At 4 p.m. a meeting was to be held this evening as usual. But when the people were collected upto say some 7 or 8 thousand, Mr. Waterfield, Police Superintendent, Captain Fisher, District Magistrate and some other Europeans appeared on. The scene with a strong Police force numbering about 100 and a military force from Mhow (specially called for the purpose) of European number about 30 and these people dispursed the meeting and threatened the people and organisers and workers in various ways. Pandit Chhaganlal Kashiram—Secretary Congress Committee was arrested, probably Pandit Omkardutt Sharma also and one enthusiastic worker Mr. Ramnarayan Bhajanik (Singer) was pushed out of the Residency area and on his re-entering it was roughly treated by the soldiers. He was thrown on the ground from time to time, dragged and taken to Kotwali. This scene was heartrending but the people remained perfectly peaceful and did not lose self-control. The Swaraj flag was taken down by the soldier and removed and also the board of the District Congress Committee Office Hundreds of song books and tracts were confiscated and our ladies were also threatened who were present in various ways. Khadi-clad boys were roughly treated by the soldiers, and their caps blown in the air. Yet the people remains peaceful. The District Magistrate next made some half a dozen more arrests and packed all the people in the Kotwali. This is the situation till this evening when I am writing this.

PROTEST AGAINST DISBANDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The first battalion of the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) now stationed in Madras, has received news that the regiment is to be disbanded. A telegram of protest has been sent to the Home Press protesting against disbandment and begging Canada to help them to be retained in the British Army as the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment.

KEEP YOUR STOMACH FREE FROM ACID.

Acid is the cause of practically all forms of digestive trouble, and it is for his reason that specialists aim at neutralising acidity of the stomach before attempting other treatment. The method usually followed is to advise the sufferer to take half a teaspoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia in a little water after meals, and it is stated that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred no other treatment is necessary. This is because *Bisurated* Magnesia neutralises the acid which is the cause of the trouble, and good results are then quickly noticeable. The inflamed stomach is soothed and comforted; food no longer ferments or causes heartburn, wind or flatulence, and as perfect digestion is restored, there is a decided improvement in the general health. *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable at any chemist's in both powder and tablet forms, and immediate relief is experienced and digestive troubles disappear, pains and discomfort are removed, normal digestion is promoted, and, as a consequence, the general health is improved, and life itself presents a far clearer, brighter and happier aspect. But you must get *Bisurated* Magnesia, so look for the additional trade-mark word "Bismag" which appears on every package.

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE

Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps, Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines, Rice hullers, Shafting Pulleys, Oils, Belttings, etc.

Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy.

364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

FORD OWNERS

WHY WORRY YOURSELVES ABOUT YOUR SPARES WHEN WE CAN GIVE YOU

RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY

FORD CAR SPARE PARTS

No order too small or bing to handle. Discount to Traders. Prices on Application.

WRITE TO

THE PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR CO.,

Telegrams: "PRAMASHAW" NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAND FORCE PUMPS FOR BORE WELLS.

With cog Gear and all Brass cylinder Suitable for 3 inch or larger size Bore and for any depth upto 200 Feet. Strong, simple and easy working

ALSO

A large Stock of all other kinds of pumps always in hand.

Write for particulars and prices

THE LIMAYE BROS. LTD.,

Apollo Street, Fort P. B. No. 684

BOMBAY.

Special Offer Until February 20th Only.

TO ALL PURCHASERS OF ONE CASE OF

"LOTUS BRAND"

YELLOW OR DOUBLE BROWN BAR SOAPS

60 Bars of Yellow in Case Rs. 22 0 per case.

36 Bars of Double Brown in Case Rs. 30-8 per case.

(DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY.)

WE SUPPLY FREE

ONE BOX OF BEST QUALITY

"LOTUS BRAND"

TURKISH BATH TOILET SOAP

(Containing 12 Cakes, valued at Rs. 2-10.)

WE GUARANTEE OUR BAR SOAPS to compete in QUALITY AND DURABILITY with any of the best grades imported. The Soaps are manufactured under the direct supervision of DR. VASANJI PREMJI DALAL, M.A., P.H.D. (Germany) in the latest scientific methods, and are ABSOLUTELY PURE AND FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS. The Soaps can be used with safety to the most delicate skins or for cleaning the finest of fabrics.

ONCE USED—ALWAYS USED

YOU MUST TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNPRECEDENTED OFFER, which can never be repeated.

TO BE HAD FROM OUR SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS:—

The Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

AND FROM

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Limited.

(OPP. BORI BUNDER STATION.)

Messrs. P. R. JOSHI, THAKURDWAR.

Messrs. DURLABHJI JETHABHAI, BHULESWAR.

THE PREMEIR FIRM in the Laundry and Cleaning Trade.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co

LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS BOMBAY

TO

Piece-Goods Importers

THE

Calico Printers' Association, Limited,

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE OPENED A PERMANENT OFFICE

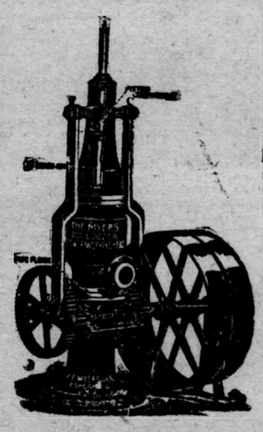
AT

166, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

where the whole of their productions will be available for inspection.

J. GORDON ADAMS,

Representative in India.



Myers Power Pumps.

Latest improved type for shallow and deep wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric power. Highly approved and patronised by Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers, manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.

Can be had of us. Ask for Catalogue

K. B. Joshi & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

MYERS PUMPS

311 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A WORD.

ONCE You study the Central Bank of India's scheme for Savings Bank Account you will not have to think—

TWICE before stopping your Savings Bank Account now running elsewhere,

ONCE you realize the difference between earning "interest on daily balances" and "interest on minimum monthly balances" you will not have to think—

TWICE before opening a Home Savings Bank Account with the

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BHARAT WATCH.

With Colou ed Portraits of 11 National Leaders of BHARAT: -

Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji,
Shrimati Sarojini Naidu,
Lok. Tilak,
Lala Lajpatrai
Mother of Ali Bros.
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
Dr Rabindranath Tagore,
Dr. Subramania Aiyar,
Mahatma Gandhiji,
Maulana Mohmed Ali,
Maulana Shaukat Ali.

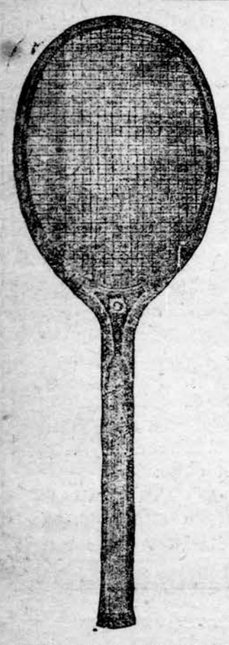
A Quality Nickle Case Flat Watch ..... Rs. 25.
B Quality Nickle Case Ry Shape Watch .... Rs. 20.
C Quality Nickle Case Ry. Shape Watch ... Rs. 12-8.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL At

Valy Fateh Mahomed & Co.

WATCH MERCHANTS. Abdul Rehman Street.

To A d : "WATCH." BOMBAY.



DODHY'S

Best Sporting Materials

Specialist in Tennis Rackets

Renowned all over India

USE

Rosetta .. Only Rs. 25
Premier .. „ „ 20
Dodhy .. „ „ 16

AND YOU WILL NEVER FORGET

DODHY & SONS

Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Road

BOMBAY, 2.

Rackets can be sent to out stations on approval also

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

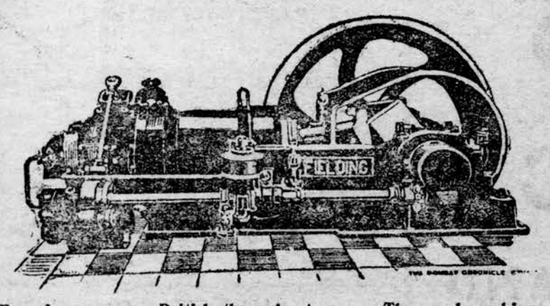
SEMI—DIESEL

Crude Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.

USE SEMI-DIESEL ENGINES



40 Years Experience — British throughout *STOCKS HELD* — Thousand working.

MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co.,

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

Post Box, No. 135, Carnac Bu der, BOMBAY.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED F R WATER TA[illegible] AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906

GAJANAN & Co.,

E.. G NEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDER

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tank (square or round.) Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts. Dustbins. Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given absolute satisfac[illegible] to our clients

We invite Government, Railway, Municipalities and other enquiries.

Jariwalla Building, 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1380.

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY, BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boilermakers, Plumbers, Coppersmith, Iron and Brass Founders MANUFACTURERS' OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launches and Boat Builders.

Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycoprer.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0 2 Copies Rs. 4-0-0.
Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos. Rs. 1-8 per box.

A. H. NASER & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

H. N. MISTRY & CO.,

Always large stock on hand of White Carara Marble Tiles and Slabs Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Coour English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. SATSANG Telep. No: 741

DON'T BE PUZZLED.

Insist on Having Only

G. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, classy and cost. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.

15-3, Lakhsmi Datt's Lane, P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

NEW SMALLEST ARC LAMP

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil
Light & Handy Pattern . .
Low Consumption
Simple, Reliable
Price . . .
on application.

America India Export & Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY ITEM A BARGAIN !!!

PENS.	Rs.	a.	RAZORS.	Rs.	a.
Blackbird	2	14	all Hollow ground		
„ Nib	1	14	Kropp ¾ „	4	14
Swan	4	12	Lilliput	2	12
„ Safety	6	12	Crown & Sword	3	12
Waterman	6	12	Rodgers	2	8
„ Safety	9	8	Lion Strop	1	0
Safety with Bands	12	0	Cushion Strop	1	8
Alexandra	2	4	American Safety	1	0
Cameron Safety			Swiss Safety in		
Waverly	7	8	Nickel Case	5	0
Self-fillings	8	8	Flasks (German)		
Conklin	6	12	"Aero" Pint	4	0
Waterman or Swan Clip	0	14	„ Quart	7	0

Gold Medal Camp Cot Rs. 19. "Rat" Killer Re. 1-8 per tin. Krementz Stud As 8 each. Do Links Rs. 5. German "8" Timepiece Rs. 4 "Ultonia" Lever Pocket watch Rs. 4; Watches:—Ingersoll Pocket Rs. 6-8; Do. Wrist Radiolite Rs. 13-12; Do. Pocket Radiolite Rs. 8-8; Railway Regulator, Pocket Rs. 4-14; Nickel Cylinder Wrist Rs. 6-8; Nickel Lever Jewelled Wrist Rs. 15; Same Rolled-Gold, Rs. 17-8; Same Silver Rs. 20-12 Same Superior Rolled-Gold Rs. 30; Same 9-ct. Gold, Rs. 40; Same 14-ct. Gold. Rs. 50: Same 18-ct Gold Rs 60, Radium Dail Rs. 5 extra.

LOVELUCK & Co., 16, Lingi Chetti Street, Madras.

ABBE HAMONS

20, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc. Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr, Loin of the Faculty of Paris.

Sole Agent :

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.

ELECTA and GALCO

CELEBRATED

LEVER WATCHES

AR THE BEST
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Electa Watch Factory Ltd.,

La Chaux-de-Founds Switzerland

Grand Prix Berne 1914

Obtainable fro allthe best Watch makers in India and from the *AGENTS :—* JULES FETTERLE

Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder BOMBAY.

Thakur Gowardhan Singh, Rais, writes from Raipur

DEAR SIR,

AMRITDHARA is really AMBROSIA which is said was only destined to Deities; you have brought it on the earth for us mortals. I have myself tried it in the following diseases which it cured Miraculously: Colic, Cholera, Toothache, Nausea, Vomiting, Dysentery, Dyrorhœa, Rheumatism, Headache, Lumbago, and Enlargement of Spleen. I have given Amritdhara on many occasions without knowing the names of the diseases and it has always cured"

We have got such

26,000 Testimonials,

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

"AMRIT"

ONE MEDICINE

used in drops internally also externally; no poison; never any harm: cures nearly hundred diseases, best household medicine; price Rs. 2-8 per phial sample 8 Annas only. Direction paper can be had in English or any Vernacular. Try once and you will be astonished.

THE MANAGER.

Amritdhara 13, Pharmacy,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

Postal & Teleg. Address AMRITDHARA, 13, Lahore.

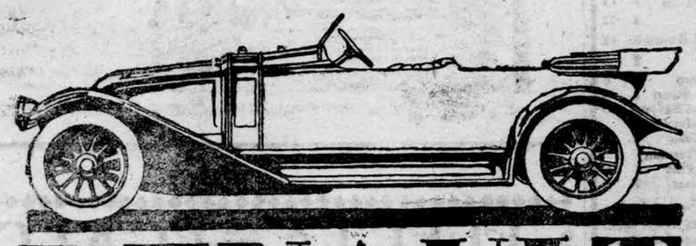
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

A SOUND INVESTMENT !!!

Purchase a RENAULT Car and
make a Sound Investment !
The Car that is second to none for

APPEARANCE	SPEED
STRENGTH	SILENCE
ECONOMY	VALUE FOR MONEY

Call at our Show Rooms and let us demonstrate the wonderful smooth running qualities of the RENAULT Car to you.



RENAULT

SOLE AGENTS:—

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.,

(THE LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA)

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Branch:— THE MALL, **LAHORE.**

Agencies at:— **POONA, SECUNDERABAD, ETC.**

Telegrams:—"CYCLOSTERS," BOMBAY. Phones:—No. 483 & 2525.

EVANS, FRASER AND CO.'S

GREAT

CLEARANCE

OF

ODDMENTS.

MORE BIG BARGAINS FOR NEXT WEEK :

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HISTORY HAS REPEATED ITSELF

THE crowds during the first three days of our Great Clearance have been as great as in the remarkable boom of last year. This is a Clearance of Record Prices and the many hundreds of customers who have come from all parts have been astonished at the Amazing Bargains offered. On Monday next we are making still further Reductions and Bargain offers. Call Early. . . .

A huge quantity of Remnants, Oddments and Season's accumulations will be marked at prices to command a Rapid Clearance. We quote here only a few of the Hundreds of Bargains available.

BARGAINS FOR MEN. FOR CHILDREN.

8 only **Green Leatherette Photo Frames** traced for pen-painting. Size of frame 5" × 5". Usual Price Re. 1-15. **To Clear at Ans. 15 each. 6 only Artistic Design Cretonne work Bags.** Usual Price Rs. 4-8. **To Clear at Rs. 2-4 each.**

BARGAINS FOR LADIES. FOR THE HOME.

65 cards of **Rolled Gold lace Pins,** 6 on a card. Shop soiled. Usual Price Rs. 1-4.
TO CLEAR AT ANS. 8 EACH.

Cotton Crepe. A very effective material. Dark groundings in saxe and Lemon also rust and lemon 27 ins. wide. Usually Rs. 2-8 Yard.
TO CLEAR AT Re. 1 YARD.

Linen Crash Suiting for hot weather men's suits. 38 ins. wide. Usually Rs. 2-12 Yard
TO CLEAR AT RE. 1-4 YARD.

100 only **grey all wool Blankets,** useful for travelling size 60 × 88 inches. Usually Rs. 24-8
TO CLEAR AT Rs. 12-4 EACH

30 only **Superior Vacuum Flasks. Pint size**
SPECIAL TO CLEAR Rs. 6 EACH

Ladies' Superior hand Bags real morocco, suede, etc., very best quality and finish usually Rs. 45,65,85,125 each
TO CLEAR Rs. 21-8, 29-8, 35-8, 55.

Superior large assorted Bath Soaps by best makers. Usually Ans 14 per cake.
TO CLEAR AT ANS. 7 CAKE.

Gents' Good Dressing Combs.
SPECIAL TO CLEAR AS. 9 EACH

BEST BY TE T.!

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—J. E. LEE, Personal ast. Home Secy., Hyderabad, Dec.

THAT NO ONE CAN DENY.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witness."—JUSTICE CORAM HAYWARD, I. C. S., High Court, Bombay.

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

"SQUIBB'S SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with malarial fever and given up by doctors as hopeless cases."—C. D. L. PRAYERO, Hyderabad, Dec.

AN OLD 'FRIEND' FOR NEW FRIENDS.

"Owing to the abnormal malarious state of this country, resulting in loss of life in many cases, it is my desire to introduce to the well-known SQUIBB'S Ague Specific which has saved thousands of lives all over India during my stay there, amongst my friends and well-wishers here."

W. J. THOMAS,
P. O. Box No. 1,
Traffic Manager's Office,
Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

A CONSTANT COMPANION.

"It is a wonderful remedy and has proved most efficacious in the case of Malarial fever or Influenza. I never go on tour with ut a bottle or two of it."

PO SAW, B.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Sagaing BURMA.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AGUE AND ALL OTHER FEVERS.

Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

CHEMISTS, CRAWFORD MARKET **BOMBAY.**

SWEARING BY SQUIBB.

"SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is doing wonders. All who have tried it are swearing by it."—G. J. FACY, Loco. Dept., A. & B. Ry., Assam.

MAGIC IN THE MIXTURE.

"Your SQUIBB'S MIXTURE seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name —EDWARD ST. ROSE & Co., Mombasa.

DOING HIS 'BIT'.

have found your medicine, Squibb's Ague Specific, very effective and am distributing the same among the poor people. As I require the phials in large quantities I thought it best to deal with you directly instead of purchasing them from a local dealer."

RAJA KUNDANLAL,
Behari Palace.
HYDERABAD (Dec.)

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

"I find this as an efficacious remedy not only for Influenza but in Malaria also. I can strongly recommend therefore to the public to have always a bottle chiefly for prevention of Malaria."

S. SUBBA RAO, L. M. P.,
Influenza Home, Mylapore,
MADRAS.

PREFERENCE vs. PREJUDICE.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but SQUIBB'S I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever"—REV. M. G. GOLDSMITH,
Hyderabad Dec.

HOW EAST MEETS WEST.

"I wish to point out that I have been taking the medicine for some time for malaria and it has done me very great good"

K. C. MEHTA,
Christ's College, Cambridge,
England.

DONE ITS WORK IN ALL CASES.

"I have given both Europeans and natives some of this wonderful medicine and in all cases it has done its work and cured them. Some of them were surprised by the wonderful quick cure and others wish to obtain this medicine."

J. H. WICKHAM,
Traffic Supdt. R.N.R., Delhi

PAR EXCELLENCE!

"I have tried it on many of my friends when in Madras and found it a medicine par excellence especially in cases of severe type of Influenza and Malarial fever.

T. E. ANDERSON,
Batu Road,
Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

NO DOUBT AS TO THAT.

"This medicine is used in our Mill two years since and in one dose the fever is stopped wonderfully This medicine is effective in all kinds of fever, there is no doubt as to that."

J. H. THOOTHEE, Manager
Hathising Mill,
Ahmedabad.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BARELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mahrou Chawl, Parel, Bombay.